

Winter is Coming!

Are you ready for winter?
Have you a supply of dry firewood?
Have you mended the windows?
Have you repaired the barn?
Have you fixed the walk to the gate?
Have you subscribed for The Citizen?
Have you good shoes for your wife and children?
Do you plan to make the winter a happy and profitable time?

The Aim for Government

The following resolutions adopted at the Republican Caucus in Berea state the standard for really good government.

1. The Republicans of Berea endorse the principles of justice and progress which have inspired this party in past years and have made our country great and prosperous.
2. For Berea we desire and promise a fair and progressive administration of our public affairs. We propose to use the offices of Berea unselfishly and its funds economically for the equal benefit of each and every inhabitant.
3. We look forward to improving the city in safety and security, peace and good order, favorable health conditions, good streets and sidewalks, and all that shall promote the various organizations and institutions which make for the general welfare.

A Word to Kentucky Voters

Politicians talk many things in the ears of voters. There is, however, but one question of real significance, of over-reaching importance; namely, the Liquor Traffic.

In the first place, it involves a drain of something over fifty millions of dollars upon the commonwealth. This vast sum is worse than wasted in each twelve months. So far as the interests of the spender and his home are concerned, money spent for liquor had better be thrown into the river.

The Liquor Traffic is spoken of in some quarters as an "industry." It is a financial burden; an incubus on the economic life of the State and Nation. Every dollar spent for intoxicants is that much taken out of the legitimate channels of trade. The same dollar cannot buy shoes and house; it cannot support the saloon-keeper and the drinker's family. No excuse can be offered for the great drain suffered by our people thru this wasteful traffic. Out of self-respect and self-preservation, Kentucky must banish not only the saloons, but the breweries and distilleries, and the whole organized Liquor Traffic.

The cotton production in the U. S. last year brought six hundred millions of dollars, whereas our liquor bill was more than two billions, showing a waste of over three times the value of the cotton. There was expended in this nation last year somewhat more than seven hundred millions for educational purposes, this being only a little

over one-third the sum expended on intoxicants. In the whole United States there is invested in school property slightly over one billion, three hundred millions of dollars. This would pay the Liquor bill of the Nation for only eight months. The entire cultivated land of our Nation is about seven hundred and eighty-seven million acres. It would take approximately \$2.70 cents per acre rental on this entire farming area to settle the whiskey bill. This looks like financial insanity! In the face of all this drain upon the Nation's and Commonwealth's resources, whiskey politicians have the audacity to pretend that Kentucky needs its distilleries and saloons. They tell us that prohibition would bankrupt us, and state as their chief argument that the liquor interests pay a revenue of seven hundred thousand dollars. What is this in the face of an annual outlay in Kentucky of \$50,000,000 for intoxicants? Had we it to comprehendible figures: Intoxicants cost Kentuckians fifty dollars and the State gets in revenue seventy cents. There is your revenue argument. This is not reason; it is not logic; it is fraud or insanity—WHICH?

Not only does the Liquor Traffic drain the resources of the State and Nation, but it causes from eight to nine-tenths of all crime. The reader may investigate the jails and penitentiaries of the country and the history of all those who are therein incarcerated, and he will (Continued on Page Five)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Harlan Farmers Institutes

The annual Farmers' Institutes for Harlan County are to be held Monday, October 25th in Harlan, at the Court-house. On the following Wednesday, October 27th at the Pine Mountain Settlement School. These Institutes are provided by the State free of charge, and are held under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture.

Every one should make it their business to attend these institutes, whether they are farmers or not, as the discussions will be interesting and instructive to all.

Brothers Mortally Wounded

On Sunday evening of last week, on Stinking Creek, Knox County, a fight between two pairs of brothers resulted in the shooting of James and Henry Mills by two brothers Frank and Jesse Baker. James Mills died in a few minutes after the shooting and but little hope was entertained for the other.

All the trouble came up over Henry Mills taking another man's wife to a singing school; the husband pursuing with a double barreled shot gun and at the singing school the fight began in which James Mills took part and lost his life. The latest information affirms that the Baker brothers have not been arrested and were at their home.

The Mills boys formerly lived in Harboursville.

Auto Accident in Irvine

Monday of last week an automobile occupied by Misses Barbara Witt and Julia White and Messrs. Elmo Hays and Owen Langen skidded over an embankment near the L. & N. shops throwing the passengers out, and overturning, pinned Mr. Hays under the machine. The accident occurred to the auto in an attempt to prevent a passing horse from scaring. Fortunately the occupants were not seriously injured. The auto suffered being mashed up badly.

Hook Worm Clinic for Hazard

Sufficient funds were appropriated by the Fiscal Court last week to enable Dr. Blackberry to conduct a hook worm clinic in Hazard for the next four weeks under the management of the State Board.

The doctor hopes to be able to visit every school in the county. A number of specimens have been examined and a large per cent found to be infected. Headquarters are to be in Hazard and all specimens will be examined free of charge, as well as the treatment. This is a great offer and it would be well for every man, woman and child in Perry County to take advantage of this offer.

Bell County Boy Appointed County Judge of Harlan County

The vacancy caused by the death of Judge Geo. B. Turner was filled by the appointment of J. E. Simpson, a former Bell County boy, by Governor McCreary.

Judge Simpson is one of Harlan's leading young lawyers and is well qualified for the place. He will hold this office till his successor is elected in November election.

Dead Aviator a Kentuckian

Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, who was killed last Monday in San Diego Bay, Cal., when his army aeroplane fell 2,000 feet dragging him to his death.

He was the son of the late William Taliaferro, former School Commissioner of Campbell County, and a cousin of State Senator Webster Helm.

Up to Tuesday his body had not been recovered. He fell in forty feet of water strapped to his machine.

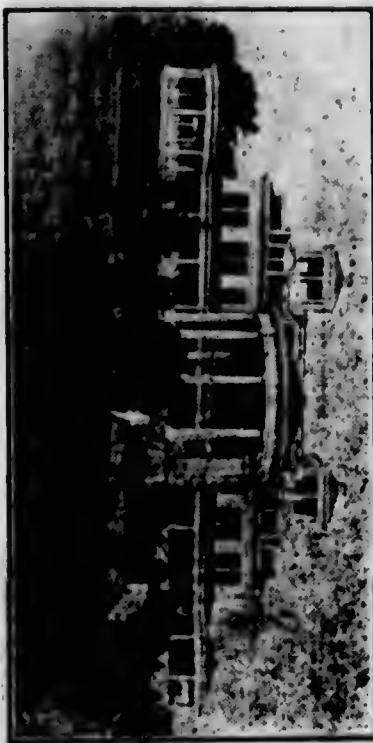
Troubles Don't Kill

Notice the passing hence in Hawkesville, Ky., of Mrs. Nancy Newman, known to her intimates as the "trouble woman of Hancock County," from the number of misfortunes she had encountered during her stay on earth.

She was the last of thirteen brothers and sisters, whose stepfather, Captain John Strett, was the first sheriff of the County. Her youngest child was scalded to death in a burning vat. The second was burned to death two weeks afterward. The third, a Confederate soldier, was murdered in a riot at Mobile, Ala. The fourth was killed two years ago when a house fell on him. The fifth met death in a runaway five years ago. A son-in-law and a grandson met violent deaths, and two weeks ago she fell and broke her leg.

1916 SUMMER CAPITAL

Shadow Lawn, Elberon, N. J., Chosen by President Wilson.



Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson's selection of Shadow Lawn, the million-dollar show place at Elberon, N. J., for his summer capital next season is an interesting event, for it will be the scene of most of the campaign activities the president will put forth in advance of the next Democratic national convention.

NEW HAVEN CASE

OPENED BY U. S.

Government Counsel Charges Criminal Intent.

New York, Oct. 19.—Transportation in New England, as they were prior to 1890, as they were in February, 1916, and the means by which the New Haven railroad system had been made to grow from 525 miles to 7,500 miles of steam railroads in the twenty-five years, without counting the steamship lines and the trolleys were set forth, according to the theory of the government by Special Assistant Attorney-General John L. Betts in the prosecution of the eleven New Haven directors, on trial in the United States district court. Mr. Betts has not yet finished his presentation, which is the opening of the government case.

Summed up the contention of the government is that the criminal intent of the accused, as members or part of a conspiracy to monopolize all the transportation facilities of New England, is to be deduced from the way in which they went about their work.

Where no actual monopoly was gained, yet they intended to get one, and under this theory the prosecution has begun to detail every one of the acts incident to the consolidating of 165 or more corporations during a period beginning in 1892, before nearly every one of the defendants had thought of going on the New Haven board.

PLAN \$104,000,000

FOR COAST DEFENSE

Garrison Outlines Four Year Program.

Washington, Oct. 19.—One feature of Secretary Garrison's recommendation to congress with regard to the military establishment will be proposals for a policy for the upbuilding of coast defenses of the United States and the accumulation of reserve supplies for munitions of war, particularly ammunitions.

With regard to the need for reserve supplies of munitions of war, it is believed that the reserve supply which Mr. Garrison will ask congress to provide for can now be secured with much greater facility than ever before in the history of the country.

The secretary's policy outlines a four-year program in regard to these two phases of the military establishment. It calls for the expenditure of \$25,000,000 a year for four years for the accumulation of reserve material, a total of \$104,000,000. The sum of \$80,000,000 is called for annually for the coast defenses, a total of \$320,000,000 for the four years. The additional money for coast defenses is to be expended in the modernization of some existing works and the establishment of new ones.

FULL SECURITY FOR U. S. CREWS

Note to Berlin in Frye Case Now Public.

POINTS TO BE ARBITRATED

Safety For Crews and Passengers of Vessels Carrying Contraband Is Demanded by Secretary Lansing Pending Action at the Hague.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The latest note sent by the United States to Germany in the case of the American ship William P. Frye, just published reveals that the United States does not regard "an opportunity to escape in lifeboats" as sufficient safety for passengers and crew of any American vessel destroyed when carrying contraband.

In the note, which is dated Oct. 12, Secretary Lansing expresses satisfaction that Germany agreed to the American proposal for a joint commission of experts to fix damages for the loss of the Frye, sunk by the commerce raider, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and concurs in the suggestion from Berlin that it is not necessary to appoint an umpire in advance.

In agreeing to submit to arbitration differences which have arisen over the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, the United States places on record its understanding that no rights are waived in the interval. Germany already has given assurances that, pending arbitration, American ships carrying conditional contraband will not be molested, but since practically every commodity of importance has been made absolute contraband, the value of the assurances is regarded by officials as comparatively small.

"The American government holds that the treaty of 1828 does not permit the destruction under any circumstances of American vessels carrying contraband of any character and in its note insists that while the arbitration proceedings are in progress more security than is afforded in lifeboats should be given to passengers and crews on American vessels which the German naval commanders may deem it necessary to destroy for carriage of absolute contraband.

"Without admitting that the declaration of London is in force," says the note, "and on the understanding that the requirement in Art. 50 of the declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitration award in this case, to accept the declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes or absolute contraband."

OLD WILL HAS BEEN REPLACED

Martha Washington Document Restored to Virginia Archives.

Fairfax Courthouse, Va., Oct. 19.—Martha Washington's will, which was taken from the courthouse here by a Union trooper during one of the battles of Bull Run and later found its way into the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was returned to the county archives with elaborate ceremonies.

Recently the state of Virginia sued J. P. Morgan in the supreme court of the United States to recover the historic document. Mr. Morgan suggested that it be placed in Mt. Vernon. Fairfax county folk, however, claimed it as part of their court records, and it was restored to its place beside the will of General Washington. The case against Mr. Morgan will be dropped.

CARSON LEAVES CABINET POST

Crisis in British Government Imminent.

DISAGREE OVER WAR POLICY

Expected That a Demand Will Be Made on the House of Commons to Inquire into the Conduct of the War.

London, Oct. 19.—Attorney-General Sir Edward Carson has resigned from the British cabinet. No reason for Sir Edward's resignation (Continued on Page Five)

SIR EDWARD CARSON

Attorney-General Resigns From British Cabinet.



ALLIES DRIVE BULGARS BACK

Cross Frontier Mountains, Into Bulgaria.

SEEK TO BLOCK TEUTONS

Troops Landed at Enos Would Meet German Army Headed For Constantinople and Prevent Them From Reaching the Turks.

London, Oct. 19.—Troops have been landed at Enos, on the Aegean coast, in European Turkey, by the allies, according to an unofficial dispatch from Athens.

"The objective from this point is so clear as to be self-evident, say the military critics. Enos is just within the Turkish boundary. Dedeagatch, the principal Bulgarian Aegean port, lies fifteen miles away and is connected with Adriaopolis by the Orient one of the chief centers on the Orient railway from Belgrade to Constantinople, which the Germans are seeking to clear. If the allies can cut and hold this railway they will prevent the Teutons from reaching their Turkish adherents.

All details of the landing are lacking, the strength of the allied force, the amount of resistance, if any and the nationality of the troops participating.

Reports from Salonica continue to assert that French and Serbian troops, having driven the Bulgarians back from Dorian and Valandovo, have crossed the frontier mountains and occupied Strumitza, which is just within the Bulgarian line.

If the fall of Strumitza is indeed a fact there is no denying its importance. It means that the French and Serbian, and possibly British troops have been victorious in their first combined encounter with the Bulgarians.

The Athens correspondents declare that the landing at Salonica of Anglo-French troops has been intensified to such an extent that it is impossible to estimate the strength of the allied expedition to the Balkans.

The Berlin war office reports slight advances on the entire Save-Danube front. In the extreme northwest of Serbia the Serbians are said to be retreating across the Mlava plateau, while south of Belgrade the Germans are approaching Cvetkov-Grob and the villages of Vroin.

Southeast of Pozarevac the Germans and Austrians have occupied Rosevac and established a front about twenty miles south of their Danube crossing. The Bulgarians have not made notable advances, although they are said to be progressing near Egri Palanka.

News from Athens says that the Serbians have concentrated two-thirds of their army against the Bulgarians, while only one-third has been sent to oppose Austro-German troops from the north.

ALLIES REPULSE TEUTONS

Makes Unsuccessful Effort to Regain Lost Ground.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Germans from all evidence, determined to undertake a counter drive against the French to regain their original first line of defense, which they lost in the recent allied offensive in north France, made three strong attacks in the Artois sector, around Souchez, all of which were repulsed by the French. (Continued on Page Five)

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There is nothing quite so interesting, so they say, as our serial "Lahoma." It has enough of life and vim in it to make one want to read every chapter. Get started in it before too many chapters are passed.

The big days for Jackson county

The Citizen

a family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

Only when the terrible war of the European nations is over and the war madness is passed, the nations weak and spent, will there be a looking back, with bitter memories over their millions slain and a dawning of a new reformation.

Signs of such a reformation are multiplying and unless the signs fail this cannot be brought about by the disunited and scattered forces of the Christian churches as they exist today. There must be a leader church; one that is reborn, re-consecrated, revitalized; one that is faithful to the teachings of its great Founder.

The time is ripe for a new reformation. There is need of a new Luther to unite the religious forces and to lead them in order that all the battalions of the church may find ample scope for their energies. God is waiting and willing to accept and abundantly bless such service.

WHAT NEXT?

To the average person wireless telegraphy has been and is still a mystery. To this great wonder has been added the greater wonder of wireless telephony.

The American Bell Telephone Company has been at work on this new idea since 1912 and on the 29th of last month the president of this company took down an ordinary receiver of a telephone in New York City. The message was transmitted over wires to Arlington where it was flashed into the air and was received instantly in San Francisco, a distance of 2,500 miles. On the next day by the same equipment speech was transferred to Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles.

The wireless electric light is the next wonder. It has been tested out, but the cost is prohibitive.

A NEW DISINFECTANT

As a result of experiments conducted at the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service it is announced that a new disinfectant, possessing qualities superior to ordinary disinfectants, has recently been discovered. The announcement is particularly important at this time, coming as it does in the face of the shortage of coal tar derivatives which has resulted from the European conflict.

The new preparation is derived from pine oil, a by-product in the manufacture of turpentine. It is easily prepared by mixing certain proportions of the oil with rosin and sodium hydroxide solution, the finished product being a reddish-brown liquid, rather thick and oily in appearance but free from turbidity. With water it makes a perfectly white emulsion, much resembling milk. It has a pleasing odor, no objectionable taste, and attacks neither fabrics nor metals. It possesses over four times the disinfectant properties of carbolic acid and is altogether non-toxic, so that it may safely be used as a throat spray or mouth wash in solutions of the ordinary strength. The cost of the preparation is remarkably low as it can be manufactured for less than fifty cents a gallon, solely from products which are produced in this country.

Many of the disinfectants now on the market are neither efficient nor economical, it having been demonstrated that a number of the most expensive and widely advertised are extremely weak in disinfecting power, so much so that their strength is undeterminable by ordinary methods. The sale of compounds of this nature constitutes a fraud. A

second class of proprietary preparations are of guaranteed strength, thus putting a legal responsibility upon the manufacturer, but the cost of these per unit of disinfecting power is frequently excessive. The householder is therefore often at a loss to select a disinfectant which is efficient, economical and of constant strength and it is believed that this new compound, which is to be known as "Hygienic Laboratory Pine-oil Disinfectant," will become one of the most useful preparations of that character.

URGENT WARNING AGAINST DIPHThERIA

From the State Board of Health

Diphtheria in a fatal and epidemic form is officially reported from so many widely separated sections and counties, that this Board feels it to be its duty to sound a note of warning to parents, teachers and all other lovers of children of the danger, which is likely to increase in cool weather, and to again call earnest attention to the recognized methods of prevention which are so safe, practical and effective, if promptly and systematically adopted, the family, physicians, teachers and health officials intelligently co-operating, that it should be considered a reproach to whoever is responsible if the disease is permitted to get away from the first case and attack others in the family or community. In order to appreciate either the danger of the methods of prevention proposed, it must be recognized that this is a highly contagious and infectious disease, spread directly by the seed or germs from the throat or nose of some one who has it, or by persons or articles infected by such discharges. Until the foregoing facts are not only recognized as true, but are intelligently acted upon, health officials and physicians know that a high sick and death rate from this disease must continue. With a definite desire to do its full part in this health and life-saving work, this Board earnestly advises:

1. That when a child has sore throat it should be placed in a room remote from other children until a competent physician decides that it is not contagious, sending a specimen to the Laboratory for free examination when in doubt, but, without waiting to hear from this, if there are yellow-white patches in the throat or other evidences of diphtheria, administer at once 5,000 units of antitoxin if in the first day of the attack, and 7,000 or 10,000 units if later, every 6 hours, and at the same time use 1,000 units to immunize each exposed child or person. The Board always keeps supplies of the best fresh antitoxin on hand which can be sent to county or city officials and physicians at 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.10 and \$3.10 respectively for 1,000, 5,000, 7,000 and 10,000 unit packages, less than one-third the retail price, to be paid for directly to the manufacturer.

2. Notify the health officer at once, as the law requires, placard the house, and keep all other children, all having the care of children, and all who go where children are away from it. Keep all children of the house from school or other children, unless they are immunized with antitoxin and rigidly excluded from the sick room. No one but the physician and nurse should enter the sick room, and they should use every precaution not to carry infection from it.

3. The discharges from the throat and nose are loaded with the germs or seeds of the disease and should be received on soft paper or cloth and immediately burned. All table utensils should be boiled, and all bed and body linen should be boiled, or immersed for six hours in a strong solution of chloride of lime.

4. This isolation of the patient and care of the room, and of every person and thing coming out of it, including pet animals, should continue until the Laboratory findings show no germs in a second specimen, or for at least ten days after all symptoms have disappeared, and until he has had a disinfecting bath, including the hair, and been clad from the skin out in garments which have not been in the sick room.

5. After recovery or death all bedding and clothing should be boiled or burned, all furniture, ledges and woodwork scrubbed with hot soap suds, and, after ten days of free ventilation night and day, the room should be re-painted and papered. Fumigation is a poor substitute for such thorough cleaning, but this and free white-washing may be used where the better way is impracticable.

6. In the case of death, after it is dressed, the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated in a disinfecting solution and buried without public service, and, in giving

ONLY THE BORDER LINE BETWEEN THEM



The Mexican soldier and soldier of Carranza's army seated on the international bridge at Brownsville, Tex., with the monument marking the border line between them.

Why Not Sleep In the Open Air?



ALMOST every one who wishes it may have a sleeping porch. One may be built over the veranda of the home. If this situation is not suitable, two heavy poles and some cleats against the side of a house will support the platform for the bed. If it is not convenient to make over the bedroom window into a door, the bed may be put right close to the window, and you can crawl through the window into the bed.

Fresh air is the most important thing in the treatment of tuberculosis. Consumptives all over the country are building sleeping porches so that they may sleep out of doors.

If fresh air is good for sick people it must also be good for healthy people. Those who have tried sleeping in the open on sleeping porches say they have never rested so well. Those who get up every morning in winter with headaches and feel generally out of sorts will always find that open windows in sleeping rooms will prevent that sort of feeling. Sleeping right out of doors on a porch is even better.

When you build your home plan for an open air sleeping porch just as you would for a kitchen. If you want one now, don't hold back thinking it will cost a large sum of money. This one was built for \$20.

Build your porch where it will be protected from strong winds. It is also a good plan to provide it with curtains to keep out the rain and sun.

Help For Consumptives.

The State Tuberculosis Commission, Frankfort, Ky., will send to any physician, health officer or consumptive family, on request, a free copy of its new booklet on the home care of tuberculosis. This authoritative pamphlet is designed to aid and not supplant the physician. Its chapter on diet will prove especially helpful.

notice of the funeral, ministers and newspapers should announce that the death was from diphtheria, and that children and those having the care of children should not attend.

To be effective, these precautions should be rigidly observed, even in suspicious cases, giving well children, schools and the community the benefit of all doubts. Imperfect isolation and destruction of the discharges and cleansing of the room and its contents, or the tardy or half-hearted use of antitoxin, are worse than useless, as they mislead all concerned into a false and often a fatal sense of security.

By order of the Board.

A. T. McCORMACK,
Secretary.

U. S. TO RANK SECOND

IN FIVE YEARS IF WILSON NAVAL POLICY WINS—OUTLAY FOR NEW SHIPS IS GREATEST

In World for Twelve Months, If Sooner Approve—Two Dreadnoughts To Be Flashed in 1916.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—If Congress agrees to the naval construction plan which President Wilson intends to recommend, the annual increase in the United States Navy will approximate, for the first time, the annual construction of Great Britain in the period just preceding the war. At the end of five years the navy of the United States will be second only to that of Great Britain, unless Germany has made far greater advances during the war than the information in possession of the naval intelligence office indicates. The latest figures obtainable from European nations are dated July 1, 1914. They show that the annual budgets of the principal nations at that time were: Great Britain \$260,000,000, France \$123,000,000, Germany \$112,000,000. At the same date the budget for the United States, in round numbers, according to figures compiled by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, aggregated \$146,700,000. The best information obtainable at the Navy Department shows that the amounts set aside for new construction were: Great Britain \$84,000,000, Germany \$51,000,000, France \$58,000,000, United States \$41,000,000.

SKULLS FRACTURED IN FIGHT.

St. Wayne, Ind.—The most serious trouble of the local street car strike, which began three weeks ago, occurred when Raymond Tibbets, a strikebreaker, and Theo Brulick, a 15-year-old boy, sustained fractured skulls in a fight on a street corner. Tibbets struck the boy over the head with an iron bar, and Brulick threw a brick which cracked Tibbets' skull. Tibbets then fired several shots from a revolver, but no one was wounded. The other strikebreaker on Tibbets' car said the assault on the boy was unprovoked.

TRAVELS IN FLYING BOAT.

Toronto, Ont.—Using a flying boat of the ordinary model, but changed slightly to meet army requirements, Thomas E. Macauley, of this city, official trainer of Canadian military and naval aviators, traveled a total distance of 442½ miles in 5 hours and 43 minutes. The territory covered was from Toronto to Hamilton, across Lake Ontario, a distance of 51 miles, and each round trip was made in 55 minutes exactly. On five of the trips Macauley carried two passengers with him.

WIND AND TORRENTIAL RAINS.

Dallas, Texas.—Damage, the total amount of which probably will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars, resulted from the torrential rains and high winds which swept North Texas and South Oklahoma, according to reports reaching here. The damage in Atoka county, Oklahoma, was said to be \$200,000. Further damage was reported from Chickasha, Okla., where a railroad bridge was carried away, as was also one at Bridgeport, Okla. Wire communication is cut off.

Side Products.

Of course, if they force the condition on us, we can return to liver, corn dodgers and parched corn coffee. But if the packers are willing to be considered we hope they will find a way to commercialize the grunt of the hog and the moo of the steers.—Houston Post.

THE DISSATISFIED CLERK

Young Alexander Jimpson Jopp was working in a hardware shop, and as he was wrapped up in iron rails, and anvils, bolts and kegs of nails, and knives and screws and pigs of lead, he often to his fellows said: "This labor makes me tired, by jings! For I was built for higher things. I'm fitted to adorn the bench instead of selling monkey-wrench, and spade and hoe and tailor's goose and evil-smelling axle-grease." He loathed the work he had to do, and cursed it till the air was blue. Young Richard Henry James Kerbopp was also working in that shop; he carried anvils all the day, and as he toiled he used to say: "There may be better jobs than this, imparting more of ease and bliss, but I will do my best, and strive to show the boss that I'm alive; I may be built for higher spheres, but I won't wet the shop with tears. If those blundered spheres are hunting me, they'll find me busy as a bee." Young Alexander Jimpson Jopp still sweats around that hardware shop, and carries anvils to and fro, and draws a paltry bunch of dough, while Richard Henry sits in state, wears hand-boiled shirts and pays the freight. —WALT MASON.

ARROW POINTS

(By Pastor J. Clarke.)

One sin is no excuse for another. Tigers are not caught in mouse traps.

A hope thru the day is a help thru the day.

To live for eternity is the best way to live for time.

Look upon your neighbor's faults with your weakest eye, but upon your own with the strongest. The happiest days to mortals given, are those employed the most for heaven.

TAKE A STAND WHEN YOU KNOW YOU ARE RIGHT

Do not permit yourself to get into the category of those of whom it is said, "We never know where they stand." Keep your conscience tender, your mind alert, and your judgment keen. Take David Crockett's motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." There are many questions of methods upon which honest men may differ but one who wants to do right has little excuse for wandering far from the truth. When we consider too much our selfish desires and think too blindly of expediency we make mistakes. The first question to ask before we act should be, "Is it right?" When the truth is plainly before you take a definite stand. More harm may be done by a half-hearted friend than by an openly aggressive enemy. Be sure that your conduct is always courageous and that your influence is positive. Think truly and thy thoughts shall be the world's famine food; Speak truly and each word of thine shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly and thy life shall be a great and noble creed.

—Exchange.

PASS IT ON

"It isn't the thing you do, dear, but the thing you've left undone that gives you the bit of heartache at the setting of the sun."

That was often quoted by a gentle old lady, who lived and not so long ago died according to usual standards, and who showed more happiness and harvested more love than the average one of us could measure. That is what makes it seem worth while to share her philosophies, to "pass them along" to you.

She taught in the public schools for nearly forty years and once when a pupil, in gratitude for an extraordinary kindness, said, "What can I ever do for you in return?" she answered: "Dearie, you can do this for me that will more than make us even: Remember all your life to pass along to some one else that needs it as much as I need it as you receive, a smile, a song, a word of cheer, or a helping hand. This kindness I have been able to do you is a little thing, but it has made you happy. Think of it when your chance comes to do the little things you can to make other people happy. Share your joys; you double them that way. Be sure that no one in this world is ever too poor to give away a smile, and if you mean it, it is often worth more than the coin you may have laid."

Earth knows no riches that compare with the true and happy heart. One who lives like this can never be poor, though he may sleep with only the blue sky for his coverlid. There's a gladness a plenty if you only keep it in circulation. Do your part. Pay your debts of love as well as of money, if you really want to keep square with the world. Money, it may be, you'll lack, but poverty of the soul, little girl is voluntary. You may be as rich as a king, if you will, in all things that really matter. Happiness never stays away from the heart willing to give it house room."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. REILLY, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 24

ELISHA'S HEAVENLY DEFENDERS.

LESSON TEXT—11 Kings 6-23. GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.—Ps. 34:7.

A map is useful in teaching this lesson. The events occurred during the revolution which resulted in the extermination of Jezebel and her brood. Dothan, a small walled town, was about ten miles north and slightly east of Samaria, the capital of Israel, and in history is connected with Joseph (Gen. 37). Damascus was the capital of Syria.

I. Danger, vv. 8-13. Jehoram, king of Israel, cleaved to the sins of Jezebel and of Ahab, his father. Judah, Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. General Jehu, famous for his driving, was soon to become king of Israel. The king of Assyria, being otherwise engaged, allowed Syria, the constant enemy of Israel, to make a fresh attack unhindered (v. 8). Elisha, the patriot, the "man of God," proved to be Israel's real safety. Elisha has not left us great revelations like Isaiah and other prophets, but he knew from day to day God's will, and he has power with him so that he could warn his people of impending danger. He had what the king and the people both lacked, a vision of God. He saw the needs and dangers, but also the resources at his command. Thus he delivered Israel many times (v. 10). We, too, are thus frequently delivered, let us praise God. The underlying reason for Israel's danger was its neglect of the word of God, and the same can be said as explaining the defeat of the Syrians. True patriotism combines vision and warning. The king of Syria, like countless other despots, knew not friend from foe, but evidently he had one retainer who told him the truth (v. 12). Some have suggested that this was Naaman; perhaps it was a captive Israelite. In either case it suggests God's knowledge of us. (See Ps. 139:1-10.)

II. Defense, vv. 14-18. It was not a mere guerrilla detachment sent to Dothan to capture Elisha before making the main attack upon Samaria, but a well-offered army. Elisha meant more to them than did the king of Israel. The servant of Elisha had risen early and saw only the hills surrounding Dothan, upon which was "a host with horses and chariots round about the city" (v. 15), and in consternation he exclaimed: "Alas, my master, how shall we do?" Again we are impressed with the vision of Elisha and the lack of it on the servant's part. Elisha saw what the servant could not see; walking by faith he was not afflicted (John 14:1, Phil. 4:6, 7; Isa. 12:2; Ps. 56:3). In response to Elisha's prayer the servant's eyes were opened, yet he was not one whit more safe than before (v. 17). It is a striking contrast here with the Elisha of chapter 2:10. It is a suggestion of the Christian anointed by the Holy Spirit and that of the saved sinner before that experience. Our eyes need to be opened to see that "they that he with us are more than they that he with them" (v. 16).

III. Deliverance, vv. 19-23. In the first section we are taught the danger of a lack of vision. In the second section the emphasis is upon the need of a vision, whereas in this there is presented the use of a vision. To crystallize vision into experience is a difficult task for us all. Elisha prayed Jehovah, for whom he was acting, to smite the Syrians with blindness. This was not for vengeance, but (a) to teach the Syrians who the true God is (b), to lead Jehoram, the king, to go to Jehovah for help, and (c) to deliver the people from the raids of the Syrians. This word "blindness" (v. 18) conveys the idea of dazzling, visual bewilderment, hallucination and not of total loss of sight, thus making it easy for Elisha to lead them as he willed (v. 19). Mentally bewildered as a result of their physical ailment they failed to recognize the prophet. He did not deceive them, for they at last "found him" when he led them into Samaria and once more they could see. Within the walls of Samaria Elisha's prayer is again answered, their sight restored (v. 20) and they find themselves at the mercy of Israel's king. The older and wiser man Elisha, forbids the younger, the king, to use his advantage (vv. 21, 22), but rather to heap coals of fire upon their heads by settling before them food (Rom. 12:20, 21); within his power, such acts could not be attributed to fear.

There are here presented three principal lessons.

(1) The foolishness of seeking to circumvent God or of thwarting his purposes.

(2) The protecting care God is constantly exercising over those who put their trust in him, and in his boundless resources.

(3) The lesson of making the right use of prayer and the answers which we receive, and to be magnanimous to our enemies.

God honored Elisha's prayer because Elisha acted according to God's Word (I John 3:22; Prov. 28:9).

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JACKSON COUNTY'S BIGGEST DAYS

Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th, were the days set apart by Jackson County for the Corn Show and Fair held in McKee, under the direction of County Agent, W. H. Reynolds, whose untiring efforts made it all a grand success.

A beautiful cooperative spirit was apparent throughout on the part of County Superintendent Adams, who closed the schools for the occasion; the Academy that was opened to the public for the evening reception and entertainment; the citizens of McKee who assisted in more ways than one; and the farmers and their children who came from far and near throughout the county.

The display of corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, apples, canned fruit of various kinds, leaves of bread and other things were excellent. What was lacking in assortment and quantity was certainly balanced off by quality. The corn display would have ranked high and undoubtedly would have taken first premium in any state fair.

County Agent Spence, of Berea, was invited to judge the display, which he did Friday afternoon to the satisfaction of all. On Saturday the display was arranged by Mr. Spence and photographed as well as the corn club boys and girls of associated clubs. The Hon. Langley, County Agents Spence and Reynolds, posed with the club members which adds to the interest of the picture. Mr. Langley has been a great factor in securing appropriations for the farmers needs from our government.

The boys and girls engaged in sports of various kinds on the athletic field Friday afternoon, which was one of the popular features of the fair.

Friday night the Academy was opened to the public for entertainment and a social hour, in which several hundred participated. The program was rather informal, consisting of an address of welcome by Mr. Little and a response by Mr. Reynolds. Essays and orations were delivered by the young people; music was furnished by the Manchester Brass Band that rendered good music throughout the two days very faithfully. The victrola rendered several choice selections which were enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served and every one went to their homes happy because of being there.

This fair was the first of the kind ever held in Jackson County. It is the first of a long and improved series of fairs that the boys and girls will lead in and will bring about better farm and home conditions in this territory.

We hope to have the prize oration published for the benefit of the boys and girls. It was delivered by W. H. Reynolds' fourteen year old son. We trust that this may inspire the boys and girls to harder thinking and living, and cause them to take an active part in all the contests offered.

It is to be hoped that the Messrs. Reynolds and Spence will continue their good work till Jackson County becomes one of the foremost counties of Eastern Kentucky. It can be done through the boys and girls if they are faithful in their duty.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD KEEP BOOKS

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears the following statement as to why farmers ought to keep books:

"Keeping books pays as well as in a bank, a railroad office, or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of account books any more than it needs three or four binders, seven cream separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depend on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

"Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books.

"A set of books properly kept will enable a farmer to keep account of the acreage sown to crops, the cost of fertilizer, expense of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crops, and depreciation of farm machinery.

"The farmer with a set of books will know how to keep time cards for every team of horses, and every man for the time they work on certain fields. He will have an accurate account of the poultry, cattle, and hogs, their cost and the value of their product to the farm."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C., October 7, 1915.

Estimates of crop production and prices for the State of Kentucky and for the United States, compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and transmitted through the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Corn

State: — October 1 forecast 119,000,000 bu., September 1 forecast 120,132,000 bu., final estimate last year 91,250,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 70 cts., year ago 85 cts.

United States: — October 1 forecast 3,100,000,000 bu., September 1 forecast 3,085,000,000 bu., final estimate last year 2,973,000,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 70 cts., year ago 85 cts.

Wheat

State: — Estimate this year, 8,620,000 bu., final estimate last year 12,540,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 102 cts., year ago 105 cts.

United States: — Estimate this year 1,000,000,000 bu., final estimate last year 801,000,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 102 cts., year ago 105 cts.

Oats

State: — Production estimate October 1, 1,540,000 bu., September 1 forecast 4,726,000 bu., final estimate last year 3,675,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 19 cts., year ago 54 cts.

United States: — Production estimate October 1, 1,520,000,000 bu., September 1 forecast 4,108,000,000 bu., final estimate last year 1,111,000,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 34.5 cts., year ago 43.3 cts.

Potatoes

State: — October 1 forecast 5,410,000 bu., September 1 forecast 5,321,000 bu., final estimate last year 2,250,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 45 cts., year ago 104 cts.

United States: — October 1 forecast 368,000,000 bu., September 1 forecast 365,900,000 bu., final estimate last year 105,321,000 bu.; price October 1 to producers 45 cts., year ago 104 cts.

Apples

State: — October 1 forecast 3,760,000 bbls., September 1 forecast 3,500,000 bbls., final estimate last year 3,000,000 bbls.; price September 15 to producers \$1.50 per bbl., year ago \$1.56.

United States: — October 1 forecast 71,600,000 bbls., September 1 forecast 71,190,000 bbls., final estimate last year 84,000,000 bbls.; price September 15 to producers \$1.71 per bbl., year ago \$1.85.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.24@1.25, No. 3 \$1.19@1.23, No. 4 \$1.11@1.18.

Corn—No. 1 white 68c, No. 2 white 67½c, No. 3 white 66½c, No. 4 white 65½c, No. 1 yellow 68½c, No. 2 yellow 67½c, No. 3 yellow 66½c, No. 4 yellow 65½c.

Oats—No. 2 white 41½c@42½c, standard white 39½c@41½c, No. 3 white 38½c@39½c, No. 4 white 37½c@38½c, No. 2 mixed 37½c@38½c, No. 3 mixed 36½c@37½c, No. 4 mixed 35½c@36½c.

Rye—No. 2 \$1.02@1.04, No. 3 98c@1.00, No. 4 92c@94c, sample 75c@85c.

Mill Feed—Irran \$21, mixed feed \$22.50@23, middlings, coarse \$26, middlings, fine \$27.50@28.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20@21, No. 2 19½@20, No. 3 18½@19, No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16, No. 2 \$13@14, No. 1 clover \$13, No. 2 \$11.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 32c, centrifugal creamery extras 29½c, firsts 26c, seconds 23c, dairy fancy 21½c, No. 1 packing stock 19c, No. 2 17½@18½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 29c, firsts 26½c, ordinary firsts 23½c, seconds 19c.

Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 15c; fryers, over 2 lbs, 13c; roasting 4 lbs and over, 13c; fowls, 4½ lbs and over, 14c; 3½ lbs and over, 13c; under 3½ lbs, 11c; roosters, 10½c; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 15½c; white, under 3 lbs, 14½c; colored, 13½c@14c; hen turkeys, 14½c and over, 18c; tom turkeys, 16½c and over, 19c.

Cattle—Shippers \$6@8, extra \$8.15@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$7.25@7.75, good to choice \$6@7.15, common or fair \$4.50@5.75; heifers, extra \$6.85@7, good to choice \$6@6.75, common or fair \$4.25@5.75; cows, extra \$5.65@6.25, good to choice \$4.50@5.50, common or fair \$3.15@4.15; canners \$2.50@3.50.

Hulls—Holsteins \$5.25@6, extra \$6.10@6.25, fat bulls \$6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$10.25@10.50, fair to good \$7@10, common and large \$4.75@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$8.60@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.55@8.60, mixed packers \$8.25@8.55, atags \$5@7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@7.65, select mediums (160-180 lbs) \$8.10@8.25, light shippers \$7.75@8.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50@7.

Sheep—Extra \$5.75, good to choice \$5@5.65, common to fair \$3@4.90.

The Furrow Slice.

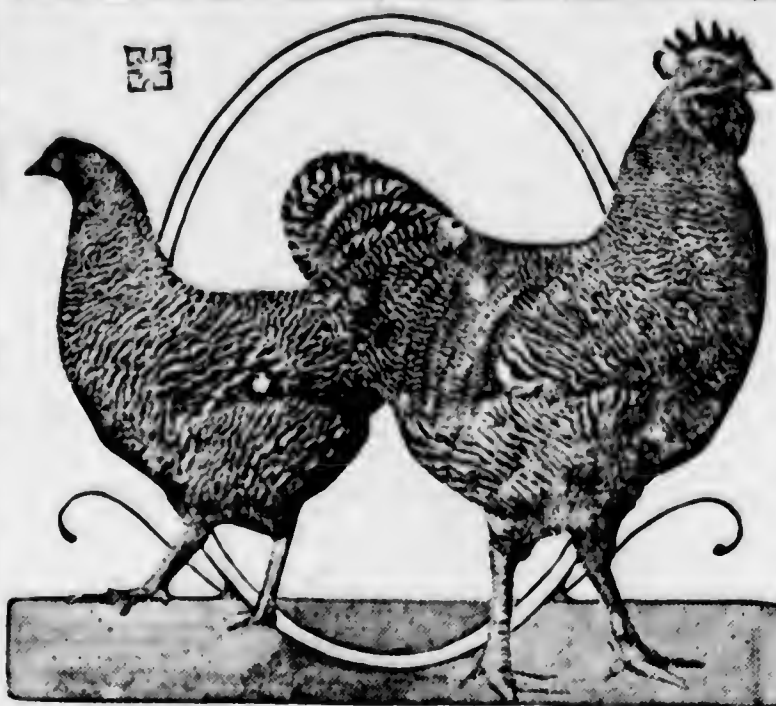
Regardless of the time when plowing is done, whether spring or fall, the furrow slice should be firm down in close contact with the subsoil.

Whether or not it is so firm down is expressed largely in the yield of crop at harvest time.

Fattening Wethers for Market.

The wethers intended for the fall market should be taken from the flock, put by themselves, and fed liberally until they are so fat that another week's feeding will not add a pound.

CHOLERA IN POULTRY IS MOST INFECTIOUS



Healthy Barred Rock Cockerel and Pullet.

(By DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, Arizona Experiment Station.)

Cholera is one of the most infectious poultry diseases, often sweeping away an entire flock of any variety of domesticated fowl, and even some species of wild birds. It is caused by specific bacteria which spread most rapidly in filthy yards and houses where the birds are not in thrifty condition. The general nature of the disease and its method of spreading over a district resemble hog cholera. To prevent it from entering a flock where the disease is prevalent in the district, great care must be exercised to avoid carrying the germ by means of droppings, earth attached to clothes, eggs, birds, wind, water or feed.

Symptoms.

The symptoms vary considerably in affected birds. The first indication of cholera is usually diarrhea with a yellowish coloration of the urates which normally appear white in the droppings. The coloration may finally turn to a greenish or bluish green color as the case advances. Sometimes affected birds maintain a good appetite till death, but usually they quit eating and fever is always present. The comb and wattles lose their bright appearance and the birds assume a drooping, rounded outline, caused by the lowering of the tail, head and wings. The period of incubation varies from one day to several weeks, averaging about eight days. Death may occur at any time, being preceded by convulsions and sharp cries. In the virulent form most of the birds die in a few days, but if the chronic form is present the disease

spreads more slowly, remaining in the flock for weeks.

Treatment.

There is no effective cure for poultry cholera. Sometimes the disease may be retarded by giving a dose of one-third of a teaspoonful of Epsom salts mixed in a mash, or a tablespoonful of olive oil, or one teaspoonful of castor oil followed by dissolving one-tenth of a grain of mercuric bichloride in a quart of drinking water. A few drops of creolin in a quart of water is also considered beneficial.

Prevention.

This is the only means of saving many of the flock. The birds should be watched closely and all those showing any sign of the disease should be removed at once, killed and burned. Avoid bringing in new contagion and take active steps to destroy all germs by burning the litter and dosing the house and yard with a strong coal tar disinfectant. The yard should be plowed deeply and sprinkled with slacked lime. If possible, remove the healthy birds to clean quarters, putting a few in a place and the groups widely separated. An orchard or back field may be utilized for this purpose, but the birds should be well fed and carefully watched. Even the suspected cases should be isolated from the flock.

It is most fortunate that epidemics of true cholera are rare among poultry as it is a very disastrous disease. Where proper care is exercised to keep the birds clean and healthy there is little danger, except when it appears in a district.

HIGHEST QUALITY OF EGGS

Green Food and Corn Add to Color of Yolk, While Beef Scraps Impart Firmness to White.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the quality of eggs is dependent in a large measure upon the food the hens eat. In eggs of high quality the yolk is a deep yellow color, and the white quite firm, not thin and watery. The feeding of green food and corn (preferably yellow corn) will add to the color of the yolk, and beef scrap will impart firmness to the white.

As certain foods will add quality to the eggs, certain other foods will impart a flavor that decreases the quality of the eggs. Thus onions, fish scrap and high-melting beef scrap will impart to the eggs certain characteristic and disagreeable flavors.

Odors also lower the quality of eggs. Eggshells are very porous and air readily enters. Eggs should be gathered often and stored in a cool, well-ventilated room. If allowed to remain in a foul-smelling poultry house for any length of time, the odors of the house will lower the quality of the eggs.

It is safe to say that eggs of the very highest quality are not possible unless the male birds are removed from the pens. The embryo of a fertile egg often begins to develop before the egg is laid, and no matter how often gathered or how well cared for, fertile eggs cannot compare in quality with infertile ones. The germ of life is the germ of decay. An infertile egg will decrease in quality with age, or through improper handling, but it cannot decay.

Buying Breeding Stock.

It is not a good plan to wait until spring to buy your breeding stock. If you want a well-bred rooster, for instance, look around among the breeders and pick out one that is fit to show at the poultry exhibition. If you wait until he goes to the show and wins a prize, you will pay twice or three times as much.

Water is Always Necessary.

Some people imagine that if they give their chickens skim milk, water is not necessary. This is a mistake, as milk turns into solid food almost as soon as it reaches a bird's digestive apparatus, and water must always be given.

Fat Hens Are Lazy.

Do not allow the laying hens to become too fat as they not only become lazy but are apt to become egg-bound.

HENS REQUIRE ANIMAL FOOD

Nothing Yet Found That Answers Purpose as Well as Beef Scraps—Produce Stronger Chicks.

The modern hen, the bird we are forcing to lay more eggs each year, has developed into sort of an egg machine. Part of the food she eats goes to make blood and bone and muscle for her own body. The rest of the food, if it is of the right sort, goes to make eggs.

But the best hen in the world can't make eggs from the air. The eggs a hen lays come directly from the food she eats.

Since it is not possible to furnish bugs and worms such as the hens find for themselves, we must look for a good substitute. Up to the present time nothing has been found that answers so well as beef scrap.

The beef scrap must be absolutely sweet and pure, or trouble is sure to follow.

This is especially true in the breeding season, when it is necessary not only to get eggs, but eggs that will hatch well. It has been found that eggs laid by hens that have been fed beef scrap not only hatch better than those laid by hens that have not been fed any animal food, but they also produce stronger chicks.

AMOUNT OF FEED CONSUMED

Quantity Eaten by Hen in Year and Cost Given by Maine Experiment Station.

The question as to the amount of feed a hen will eat is best answered by the following interesting figures: The Maine experiment station, in the course of recent tests extending over a period of one year, found that a hen in this time consumed 90 pounds of grain and meal mixture, 40 pounds of oyster shell, 2.4 pounds of bone, 2 pounds of grit, 2.4 pounds of charcoal and 10 pounds of clover. These materials cost the station \$1.45. This is about the average cost per hen for most poultrymen, although we have met people who have done even better than this. It is perhaps higher than the average farmer pays to feed his hens, but it is a fair estimate for those who raise chickens as a business.

Damp Quarters Cause Roup.

Roup, one of the most troublesome diseases among chickens, is almost always caused by damp quarters. Keep the quarters dry and warm, and the yards clean and roup will not trouble you.

NORMAL DAY'S WORK IN HARVESTING CORN



An Excellent Field of Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The office of farm management of the department of agriculture has gathered data from 25,000 farmers in different parts of the United States and has made many direct observations as to the amount of work that can be expected in harvesting corn with different kinds of machinery and different numbers of horses a day has been averaged, and while these averages should not be taken as indicating the minimum or maximum amount of work that should be accomplished on any individual farm, they are of service in enabling the farmer to judge the rate of work, and also to lay out his work so as to give enough time for each operation. While on some farms the average may be exceeded, in many cases, it will be somewhat high, but at any rate the average can be used on the average farm in figuring the least amount of time that should be allowed. Of course, in using such averages due weight has to be given to the fact that rainy weather may interfere with the harvesting campaign, and allowance must be made for such operations.

The following table shows the average acreages harvested with a binder for a normal day, using different numbers of horses:

Number of Horses.	Yield Per Acre.	Harvested Per Day.
2.....	1 to 40 bushels.....	7.45
3.....	41 to 60 bushels.....	6.75
4.....	61 bushels and over.....	6.25
5.....	1 to 40 bushels.....	7.61
6.....	41 to 60 bushels.....	7.18
7.....	61 bushels and over.....	6.71
8.....	1 to 40 bushels.....	8.18
9.....	41 to 60 bushels.....	7.82
10.....	61 bushels and over.....	7.21

The next table gives the averages for a normal day in harvesting corn with a platform cutter:

Number of Men.	Number of Horses.	Harvested Per Day.	Adjusted Per Acre.
2.....	2.....	5.80	4.50
3.....	3.....	5.70	5.90
4.....	4.....	4.50	6.50
5.....	5.....	5.00	8.20
6.....	6.....	9.00	10.00

In this table the column of adjusted acreage represents the investigators' direction of the acreage to offset the figures reported from farms where harvesting was unusually easy, so as to make an average which would be more of an average for the run of cornfields. It will be seen from these figures that the average acreage per man is 2.93 and the average acreage per horse 4.17.

Harvesting Corn by Hand

The tables given below, which show a normal day's work when harvesting is done by hand with the ordinary corn knife, are interesting for comparison with the result accomplished with machinery. Where corn is cut, shocked and tied by hand, increases in yield add to the bulk of stalks and reduce the acreage cut daily. The averages indicate that from 1.4 to 1.7 acres can be harvested daily by one man. In tying and shocking corn, the average indicates that a man can cover from three to five acres, depending on the yield.

The following table shows the average for a normal day's hand work in harvesting corn:

Operation.	Yield Per Acre.	Harvested Per Day.
Cutting, shocking and tying corn by hand.....	1 to 40 bu.....	1.65
.....	41 to 60 bu.....	1.50
.....	61 bu. and over.....	1.40

Tying and shocking corn after binder..... 1 to 40 bu..... | 4.00 || | 41 to 60 bu..... | 3.71 |
| | 61 bu. and over..... | 3.15 |

In husking corn from the shock, the averages indicate that one man should husk from 42 to 55 bushels, depending on the yield. Where corn is husked continuously from standing stalks, about 60 per cent more can be husked. Where one man husks, hauls and unloads from standing stalks, it is seen

that corn can be husked about 25 per cent more rapidly than can be done from shocks piled on the ground.

(Net Hours at Work, 9.58.)

Operation.	Yield Per Acre.	Husked Per Day.
Husking from shocks.....	1 to 40 bu.....	42.67
.....	41 to 60 bu.....	45.92
.....	61 bu. and over.....	44.48
Husking from standing stalks continuously.....	1 to 40 bu.....	75.20
.....	41 to 60 bu.....	85.37
.....	61 bu. and over.....	87.14
Husking, hauling, and unloading from standing stalks.....	1 to 40 bu.....	60.25
.....	41 to 60 bu.....	68.06
.....	61 bu. and over.....	69.73

Inasmuch as a great many of the reports came from corn farms where climatic and ground conditions were



Blowing Corn Crop Into Silo.

especially good for husking, the figures may be found from 10 to 20 per cent high on farms where conditions are not so easy for the worker.

SOW BARLEY WITH ALFALFA

Green Stuff is Provided for Winter and Land is Made More Productive—Keeps Down Foxtail.

Many alfalfa raisers are in the habit of planting barley in their alfalfa in the fall and the practice is so good that it is unfortunate that it is not done oftener. It provides green stuff during the winter and makes the land productive at a time when it ordinarily is not producing anything, except, perhaps, some foxtail. And not the least valuable feature of the barley is that it keeps down the foxtail.

The several floodings that an alfalfa field gets during the summer, plus the packing of the soil by the mowing, the horses' hoofs, and the hay making and hauling, or by the stock, if the field has been pastured, compacts the soil in a way that would almost be ruin for an orchard. A stirring up of the soil, when these conditions exist, is almost the same kind of a stimulant to the field that good cultivation and a soil mulch is to an orchard. That is why it is so profitable to use a disk, an alfalfa renovator, or a spring tooth on an alfalfa field.

With the soil torn up a bit it is possible to sow barley and get excellent results. Land on which alfalfa has grown is always rich and contains lots of nitrogen. Although the alfalfa takes up much of the space and the barley naturally cannot do as well as if the land were really plowed instead of scratched, a good stand can be secured.

It is possible to either pasture the barley or to let it go for hay. In the first case a heavy seeding is usually best, in the second a light seeding so that the alfalfa will have plenty room when it starts growth in the spring. In either case the land is producing something instead of lying almost idle, or growing only foxtail, and the mixture of barley and alfalfa hay is excellent, and a vast improvement over the mixture of alfalfa and foxtail.

SILO MOLD QUITE HARMLESS

Pronounced Nonpoisonous by Scientists of Missouri College—Farmers Feared It Killed Stock.

Red mold, which has been found forming in silos in Missouri and other states, has been pronounced nonpoisonous by scientists of the agricultural department of the University of Missouri. Several farmers feared it was killing their stock.

The mold is caused by the silage not being sufficiently packed. It is also caused by silage being put away too dry. A similar mold is used by Chinese in coloring food matter.

Need Guiding Hand of Man.

All of our swine, particularly the improved breeds, which are but a modified form of the original, will not reproduce themselves perfectly unless guided by the hand of man. Whatever breed is selected should be kept pure, and only the best individuals used for breeding.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Office at my home, Berea, Ky.

C. Tevis, the Tailor

For the best cleaning, pressing, dyeing and repairing that your town has ever been able to afford. All work guaranteed. Please let me do your work. I am located on

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

The Misses Pierson, Frost and Thompson, accompanied by Mrs. Frost were shopping in Richmond Saturday.

Mrs. Heine, one of Berea's strongest friends in Cincinnati, is visiting the College this week.

President Frost, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Hudson, Doctor Mossman, Miss Margraves, and Miss Wolfe were in Richmond Friday attending the trial of John Smith against the College.

Miss Jane Pierson was called to her home Wednesday, October 13, on account of the illness of her father.

Miss Parker and Mr. Hillman, of the Training School, conducted the children of their department to Richmond Friday to see Barnum and Bailey's Circus. This was a rare treat for the youngsters and they took advantage of the opportunity for a jolly outing.

Charles B. Anderson, of the Training School, is spending this week in Mulenberg County doing observation work.

It will be of interest to her friends to learn that Miss Carrie Spangler, of the class of '14, is located at Harlan this year. She is teaching in the schools of that city.

Most heaters waste half your fuel. Cole's Hot Blast Heaters save and use that wasted portion. Welch's

Ad-17

Warren G. Keith, who will be remembered as a student of the College Department last year, was in town from Sunday until Tuesday visiting friends. Mr. Keith is employed at present as traveling salesman by the Stratton and Terstege Company of Louisville.

Harrel O. Hoagland was in town Sunday visiting friends. He left for Shelbyville Monday noon.

H. M. Meece, of Silver Creek, was visiting his cousin, Leonard Meece, over Sunday.

J. M. Reeves of Independence, Va., entered the College Department on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Golden, Miss Kuster, Miss Sperry and Mrs. Bowers motored over to Richmond Friday to attend Barnum and Bailey's Circus.

Secretary Vaughn and wife returned from Carey, Ky., Saturday. On Friday Secretary Vaughn spoke at an educational meeting held by Clarence Miller at Kinsley, Ky. Rev. C. S. Knight and Rev. Mr. Brown of the Methodist Church spoke at the same meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rineheart, of Cincinnati, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stephens. They arrived Friday.

One of the recent improvements which is to be noticed in Ladies Hall is the installation of electric bells in each of the dining rooms.

These bells are all connected to one central board. When the time comes to "ring-in" or "to ring-out" the proper person presses the button which rings the bells in all of the dining rooms. Thus every one begins dining at the same time and all get out at the same time.

G. W. Marler, of Bruno, Rockcastle County, was in Berea Monday assisting his daughter, Lola, in entering the Foundation Schools.

Miss Elizabeth VanWinkle, of Harlap, arrived in Berea Friday to enter the Vocational Department.

The families of Professor Raine and C. W. Johnson picknicked at Shady Brook on the Johnson farm Saturday.

W. H. Brannaman, of Silver Creek, spent Sunday here with friends.

Special—Mrs. Laura Jones' special in hats this week is a **dollar hat**. In this lot are black velvet sailors, fine white felts in sailors and street hats, school hats in felt, trimmed and plain street hats for all ages. The best special ever offered in a hat.

Beyond a doubt Laura Jones has the stylish hats this season. A beautiful line of Gage and Pisk Shapes. New shapes and fancies every week. **We SELL hats.** Ad-17

A letter from Professor Dodge announces their home-coming next Saturday. We are glad to announce that he will lecture in United Chapel, Thursday the 28th at 9:30 a.m. on the subject "My Experience With a Grand Army National Encampment." This will be exceedingly interesting and everybody is invited to be present.

R. F. Spence and Editor Wertemberger spent Friday and Saturday in McKee attending the Jackson County Corn Show and Fair. See account of same on Farm Page of this issue.

The Colored Baptist Church closed a two-weeks' protracted meeting Sunday night, with several converts and a very good impression. The pastor, Rev. G. B. Miller, of Richmond, was assisted by Rev. Robert Quarles, of Paris, who was a Berea visitor in the days of President Fairchild.

L. I. Ogg has recently purchased his old stand, the Ogg Studio, from G. C. Purkey.

W. A. Watkins, brother of Marshall L. A. Watkins, who has been in Villa Grove, Ill., for the past ten years is visiting friends in Berea.

Misses Mildred Hudson and Bertha Olmsted were shoppers in Richmond last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams and little daughter, Lucille, of Winchester, spent from Saturday until Wednesday with his mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and sons, John, Jack, and Cecil; Mr. and Mrs. Chris Moore and son, James B.; and Miss Ethel Duncan were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan Sunday for luncheon.

Mrs. J. W. Herndon and Mrs. Anna Lewis returned to their home Friday after attending the annual meeting of the Order of the Eastern Star, which was held at Owensboro.

Mrs. Nannie Brannaman and Charles Adams and Mr. and Mrs. David Roeluck spent Monday in Cincinnati, shopping.

Two hundred Bereans attended the circus at Richmond, Friday.

Mrs. John Muncy, who has been sick, is now able to be among her friends again.

Dr. L. A. Davis and L. Lewis left Monday for Louisville to attend the Grand Lodge of the Masons this week.

Mrs. Samuel Hanson has been sick but is now better.

Miss Myrtle Robinson, of Corbin, is visiting at the home of Misses Mae and Lillian Smith, of Center street.

You know that you can't beat Laura Jones' prices. All new hats, no old ones carried over. Every hat bought this season.

Miss Una Gahhard pleasantly entertained a number of her friends at her home on Forest street, Friday evening. The party was in honor of her sixteenth birthday.

A number of the girls of the Pi Epsilon Pi Society enjoyed a short camping trip on Indian Fort mountain Saturday and Sunday.

Leslie Sparks, a former Berea student, was visiting in Berea at the first of the week.

E. C. Stevens, of Louisville, preached two splendid sermons at the Baptist Church, Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. E. B. English. Mr. Stevens is the associate editor of the Western Recorder which is published at Louisville.

Mrs. E. A. Thomson, of Lincoln Ridge, has been a welcome visitor among her Berea friends for the past few days.

Miss Mahel Dezier, of Richmond, Misses Mary Cosby, Elizabeth Marshall, and Messrs. Arthur Cosby, Uhlan Cosby, Vernon Eads and Alex Turpin, of Red House, Ky., spent the week end in Berea with Mrs. Laura Gahhard and Mr. J. K. Baker's family.

Miss Myrtle Robinson, of Corbin, has been spending several days with Misses Lillian and May Smith at their home on Center street.

Mr. Harold VanWinkle and sister, Ethel, spent the latter part of the week visiting friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Nannie Brannaman left Wednesday for an extended visit with relatives in Brownsville, Ind., and other places in the state.

Mr. T. J. Scrivner was visiting at the home of his son, Edgar, the first part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook left Monday for their home in Newton, Kansas, after a very enjoyable visit with their friends and relatives. It was the first visit that they made here in thirty years.

Mrs. M. Shertzer, of Peckskill, N. Y., and Miss Madeline Lyon, of Milburn, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Taylor this week.

President Frost is spending a few days in Clay county this week taking a short vacation.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

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JOHN W. BUCK

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Boone Tavern Corner, Berea, Kentucky

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47½ acres near Wildie. Well improved, good house and barn. Well watered, and most all in grass. W. B. Sigmon, Wildie, Ky. -ad-19.

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Call on or phone Mrs. J. P. Bicknell, Phone 181, Berea, Ky. Ad.-18

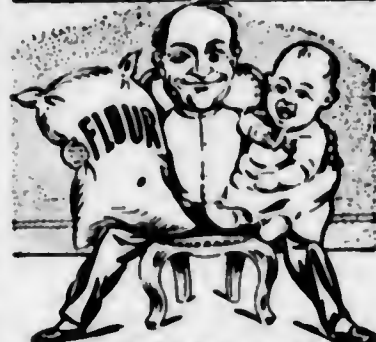
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when the food is not of the best? Try a sack of Cream of Wheat flour and know the joy of eating fine bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. If all your other food is as good as that baked from Cream of Wheat flour you certainly are to be envied. Order a sack today and be sure it is Cream of Wheat.

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We have a complete line of High Class and Staple Groceries.
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We dress chickens to order.
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JOE W. STEPHENS

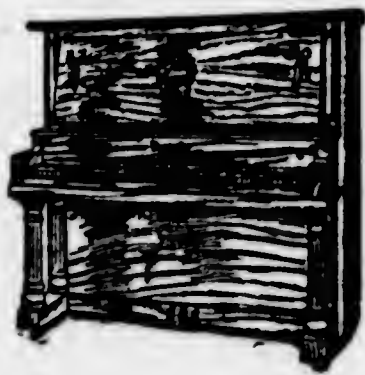
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There is nothing so important to a woman's attire as a becoming hat. It is not necessary to spend a great sum to acquire a satisfactory style. The whole trick is in the "knowing how" of the millinery dealer. We can fit a hat to your particular needs which will not alone set off your gown in a satisfactory manner, but you will have a satisfied feeling about you that you are wearing a hat that is pleasing to yourself and to those about.

Fish's



From Monday, Oct. 18, to Monday, Oct. 25, on all cash purchases or on money deposited during this same week, to be traded out afterwards, we shall give **TWELVE** times the regular coupons. Double coupons will be given on the settlement of accounts during the week. Buy the 25,000 Booster Trade Books this week and use them next week. This will give 32,000 coupons for each \$5.00 in purchase or deposit and 27,000 in settlement of accounts.

The exact standing of each Booster will be given again Oct. 25.

The Booster Club Campaign closes on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at noon, 12 o'clock. The exact standing of all Boosters will be announced on next Monday.

Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE

LOST

A black-ribbon watch fob, bearing a gold medal engraved with name of owner, C. L. Hill. Finder please return to owner or to The Citizen office and receive reward. (ad-17)

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred and fifteen acres, near Big Hill postoffice; good bearing orchard and 300 young trees; good house and tobacco barn. Plenty of stock water. Price right. J. H. Wilson, Big Hill, Ky. Ad.-19.

FARM FOR SALE

Sixty-nine acres good limestone land ¼ mile from Bohtown at junction of Big Hill and Berea pikes. All in cultivation. Price \$3,000. Mrs. Lida Whyland, Berea, Ky., Route 2. 65-ad-18.

Watch Your Children

Often children do not let parents know they are constipated. They fear something distasteful. They will like Rexall Orderlies—a mild laxative that tastes like sugar. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

**A Time Saver
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IS THE HOME PAPER

It advertises home bargains, which are the best bargains.

It has all the home news and works for the home town all the time.



Why Not Make Your Surplus Cash Earn You Something

At this season of the year your money is coming in and you are looking for a safe place to leave it. We can offer you absolute safety and allow it to earn you 4% interest. No mortgages to foreclose, no attorney fees to pay, and ready to use when you want it.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

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The Mohawk \$5.00

You'll Buy Comfort

when you get a pair of our Florsheim Shoes—

Florsheims are made over "Natural Shape" lasts in every up-to-the-minute style, also in straight and wide toe lasts for those who make ease the first consideration.

You'll buy comfort when you come here for shoes.

J. B. Richardson

Berea, Kentucky



METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

Sunday School Rally Day

Next Sunday is Rally Day at the Berea Methodist church. The Sunday School has been working for some time on a special program "The Patriotism of Peace" arranged by the Board of Sunday Schools in harmony with the peace program of our country.

The rendering of this program by the Sunday School classes will be very interesting from beginning to end. There will be some splendid special music selections. If the weather permits there will be a Sunday School march beginning at the church at 9:30 a.m. Get your flag and come out and join us.

The pastor will give a short address during the program on the subject "What Makes a Country Great."

The Epworth League will hold its rally meeting Sunday night at 6:15. Mrs. Eva Walden, leader.

STOTTLER-EVANS

The marriage of Miss Bernice Stotler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stotler of Seward, Ill., to John Evans, of Berea, took place at the home of the bride's parents at five o'clock p.m., October 5th.

The young couple are spending a month at his parent's home near Berea.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

BEREA COLLEGE HOSPITAL VINDICATED

Quite a little talk has been flitting about, growing out of an unfortunate accident by which a patient's feet were burned by hot-water bottles at the College Hospital. The matter was finally brought to a crisis when the husband of the patient who had abundant means brought suit against the institution.

The institution admitted the accident but claimed exemption from damages under the general law of most states which exempts charitable hospitals from paying damages provided the managers of the hospitals have used diligence in securing the superintendents and head-nurses. This being the law of Officers of the institution had really no right to consider the matter of paying the alleged "damages". The suit was brought for \$2,000, but on the morning of the day of the trial an effort was made to get the institution to compromise for \$500, but the institution could no more pay \$500 than \$2,000 and so let the matter come to trial. The evidence was duly heard before Judge Benton, the attorneys for the plaintiff being Smith and Jeff, and those for the defendant, Burnham and Burnham. The jury was out less than ten minutes and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The evidence was simply overwhelming that Berea College Hospital has been most successfully managed and is in charge of a competent physician and head-nurse.

THURSDAY LECTURE

Thursday morning the students were favored by one of the greatest addresses of the year. President Frost spoke on the twin subject, "Our Alma Mater and What you are here for." Under the first head of his subject he gave a detailed account of the three great sociological and religious movements which led to the founding of Berea College. In connection with this a large part of the early history of the College was given. Under the second phase of the subject he spoke on the aim of a student and gave five things which a student should acquire during his sojourn in Berea. They are as follows: To learn how to study; to master the art of expression; to master the art of self-control; to find some of the most important secrets of life; and finally, to find some of the great sources of inspiration. The treatment of the theme was clear and forceful and highly appreciated by all present.

COLLEGE SOCIAL

Wednesday evening of last week the students of the College Department were entertained at the home of Professor and Mrs. Rumold. Almost every student of the department was present and as they lifted their voices in the rendition of such songs as "Polly-Wooly-Doodle all the Day," "Old Black Joe," and others, the gay spirit of pleasure seemed to take possession of all. After about three-quarters of an hour's singing and reminiscing, generous quantities of cider and cake were served. Seven-thirty came all too quickly and every one left casting long lingering looks behind in grateful appreciation of the evening's entertainment.

SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES

In Upper Chapel Sunday evening Doctor Raine spoke on the theme, "Groping after God." This sermon was delivered to clear away many of the religious doubts which are common to college students. In a clear and forceful manner, the speaker established the fact that there are two absolutely distinct spheres to a man's life and that the one can not be judged by the standards of the other. Many who came to Chapel thinking that religion could be measured by a foot-rule went away with an entirely new conception of the matter. The discourse was instructive and helpful to every one that heard it.

LITERARY OUTING

Pi Epsilon Pi Literary Society enjoyed an outing at Indian Fort last Saturday and Sunday. Saturday evening one-half of the girls went out to the camp and stayed until Sunday morning. When they returned, the other half set forth on their excursion to stay until Monday morning. The division was necessary on account of the size of

the house in which the party were to camp. Meals cooked in the "old-fashioned way" and sleep under the bright rays of a silvery moon were features of the encampment. A great time was had by all and the only thing which prevents the repetition of the stunt in the near future is the Student's Manual.

NOTES FROM RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

The Christian Endeavor, of the Union Church, was led Sunday evening by McCoy Franklin. The subject of the discussion was "Our Duty toward Christian Endeavor." President Frost was present and spoke for ten minutes on the topic, "Reverence."

Miss Mae Radway led the regular meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association Sunday evening. The topic of the meeting was "Reverence." Doctor Roberts was present and gave a spirited talk on the subject of the evening.

The topic of the Christian Endeavor meeting at the Christian Church Sunday evening was "The Responsibility of Christian Endeavor." Mr. Carter, of the Normal Department, was leader. Miss Stella Bicknell rendered a very beautiful solo. At the close of the meeting, Benton Fielder gave a short discussion on "The Growth of the Society."

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday evening was led by Melvin Duncan. The subject was, "Reverence." Rev. C. S. Knight spoke on the subject of the evening. The song service was especially good and enjoyed by all.

The regular Christian Endeavor Meeting will be held October 24, at 6:15 p.m. in the Union Church. The meeting will be in charge of the Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association. A full attendance is desired.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

Recent accessions to the Church are: Professor and Mrs. Phalen, Miss Carman, Miss May Brown, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Muncy.

The opening meeting of the Woman's Industrial, Monday, was well attended. Evidently this work is highly valued by both workers and members.

The special meetings every night this week at Harts are well attended with evident interest.

Subject of the sermon next Sunday is "A New Heart For A New Service."

The meeting of the Woman's Missionary Association was largely attended. Mrs. Thomson, of Lincoln Institute added greatly to the occasion by an interesting address. The offering amounted to about eighty dollars.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Wednesday evening the young ladies of Pi Epsilon Pi and Upsilon Delta literary societies celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the birth of their respective societies in Main Chapel. The following program was rendered:

Invocation — Mrs. Baird.
Essay, "A Cloth of Gold." — Blanche Davis.

Reading, "Freckles." — Elsie Atzenhoefer.

Music, Duet. — Mildred Hudson, Susie Holliday.

Original Story, "When Una Changed Her Course." — Jean McCollum.

Essay, "Ideals of Friendship." — Grace Engle.

Reading, "Dad." — Helen Bowman.

The stage was tastefully decorated with the golden leaves of autumn. The program had been prepared with an eye single to literary excellence. Each member contributed its share to the success of the whole. It is only on occasions like this that the productions of talented persons may be given to the general public. Such occasions are usually greeted with enthusiasm by an appreciative audience and it is all to bad that they do not occur more often.

ENGAGE ROOMS FOR WINTER

The attendance of students for the Winter Term will be closely limited by the lack of buildings to accommodate the increased number of students. All young people desiring to attend any department of Berea College the coming winter should write at once, sending the dollar deposit for a room. Address: Marshall Vaughn, Secretary.

AUNT NANCY MORGAN PASSED AWAY

After an illness of more than two weeks, Mrs. Morgan, familiarly known as "Aunt Nancy," passed away Saturday morning at the Hospital. She was more than eighty years of age, and up till her last illness was remarkably active for one of her age, going about to the many homes where she assisted with the weekly wash or other domestic duties.

Only a year ago she made a return trip of more than fifty miles thru the mountains on foot, catching a ride now and then.

No one would covet the lot she bore so cheerfully and contentedly with never a murmur of complaint. Her kindness and deep sympathy for the sick led her for miles over the mountains, after trudging thru rain or snow in order that she might be of service in the sick room.

The simplicity and genuine honesty that marked her life would put to shame many of the more pretensions.

"Aunt Nancy" has passed on from her humble cottage to the "House not made with hands."

A WORD TO KENTUCKY VOTERS

(Continued from Page One)

And eighty to ninety per cent are there because of the Liquor Traffic. This Traffic is noted for its lawlessness and the chief argument against Prohibition is, "Prohibition does not prohibit." If not, why not? It would prohibit if the Traffic were not concentrated lawlessness. If there were no other argument against Liquor Traffic it should be expelled from the State and Nation because of the spirit of anarchy that dominates the whole Liquor Oligarchy.

The debauchery of politics is another condition to be counted in the indictment of the Liquor Organization and interests. The recent trials in Indianapolis and Terre Haute for the debauchery of the electorate and the corruption of the civic life revealed fully the close relation of the saloonist and whiskey politicians with rotten conditions.

No man who aligns himself with the Liquor Traffic is fit for any office in the gift of the American people. The politician who serves the saloon element and prostitutes his talents to fastening the saloons and distilleries upon the country is not worthy the support of any self-respecting voter.

The Liquor forces in Kentucky are boasting today that they absolutely control the political situation. The Republican platform was written at their behest and was intended to stampede the forces that stand for sobriety and freedom, and to force rum control on Kentucky. The Democrats fell in line with this their candidate being a pliant tool of the Liquor forces. Mr. Stanley advertises in the papers that if the people would support him they would thereby defeat State-wide Prohibition. Taking him at his own word, we recognize him as the champion of the saloon versus the home; of the distilleries against the church of the living God. What will Kentuckians do?

Having put the saloons out of 106 counties, will they now stultify themselves, refuse to use their influence in behalf of sobriety and turn the State and its products over to the most corrupt influence in Christian civilization? I have fought the battles of God and righteousness in Kentucky for more than twenty years and I feel that I have a right to ask my fellow-citizens to pull with us for the redemption of our State from the curse and infamy and crime, from debauchery and disgrace, of Liquor dominance.

I have been chosen as candidate of the Prohibition Party for the Governorship of the State. This is a ticket for our homes, our schools, our churches and our God. If my readers favor the overthrow of the vicious forces that cluster about the saloons, let them say so on November 2nd by voting the straight Prohibition Ticket.

L. L. Pickett

ALLIES REPULSE TEUTONS

(Continued from Page One)

In Champagne and in the Vosges as well, important infantry attacks by the Teutons are being foreshadowed by concentration of strong forces and unabated heavy artillery fire. An attack near Souchez was forestalled by a curtain of fire from the French artillery. The two official reports indicate that important actions may be looked for within the next few days.

MARSHAL'S ASSAULT HELD

Attack On Waveland Officer Alleged to Be Due to Grudge.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 19.—Abraham Courtney of Waveland is in the county jail here, pending the outcome of injuries received by William A. McCall, marshal at Waveland. McCall is in the Culver hospital here. He may die. The grand jury will be asked to investigate the affair.

Courtney is an ex-saloon keeper. He has been arrested a number of times. It is alleged he crept up behind McCall and struck him on the head with a heavy club, felling the marshal. He then kicked him in the head. It is alleged. One of McCall's ears is almost torn off.

Prosecutor Lin declares Courtney and the marshal have been enemies a long time and that Courtney often has threatened harm to McCall.

There Is No Question

but that indigestion and the distressed feeling which always goes with it can be promptly relieved by taking a

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet

before and after each meal. 25c a box. Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m.	3:54 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:37 p. m.	12:23 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:45 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA	4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

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from us. We have our money invested in a stock of marble and granite and

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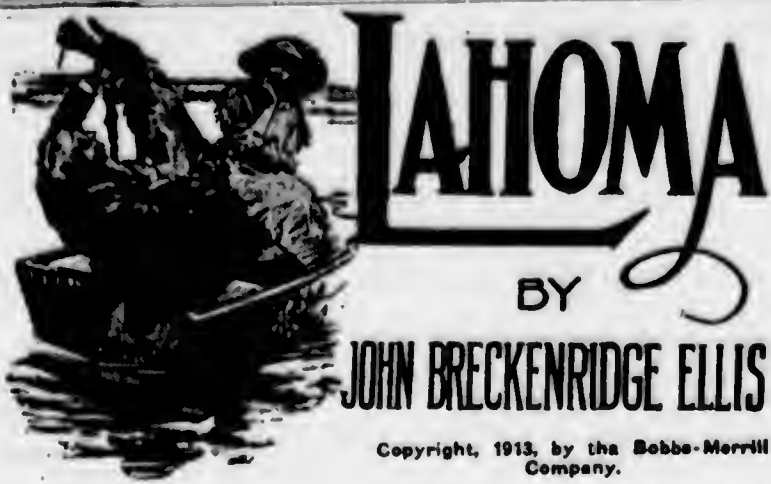
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LAHOMA

BY
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

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CHAPTER IV.

"Your mother's grave,"
"AIN'T got the tools yet, honey," went on Brick. "They're no breaking up and enriching land that ain't never bore nothing but buffalo grass without I have picks and spades and plows and hammers. I got to get my tools to begin."

She stiffened herself. "You needn't be afraid I'll cry. I want you to hurt me, if that the way."

"It ain't like a pain in the stomach, Lahoma. All I gets for you will be some books."

"Books? What are books?"

"Books?" Willock rubbed his bushy head in desperation. "Books? Why, they is just thoughts that somebody has ketched and put in a cage where they can't get away. If you want to be civilized you got to lasso other people's thoughts—people as has went to and fro and has learned life—and you got to dehorn them ideas and tame 'em."

Lahoma examined him with new interest. "Are you civilized?" Her countenance fell.

"Not to no wide extent, but I can ford toler'ble deep stream that would drown you, honey. I can write my own name and yours too, I reckon. Lahoma Gledware—yes, I'm toler'ble well versed on a capital G; you just make a gap with a flying tail to it."

"My name not Lahoma Gledware," she interposed in some severity. "My name Lahoma Willock. Beautiful name—lovely, like flower—Willock. Call me Lahoma Willock—like song of little stream; Gledware—hard, rough."

Brick Willock stared at her in amazement. "Where'd you get that from?"

"My name Lahoma Willock—Red Feather tell me."

He smoked in silence, putting rapidly. "How come you to be named Lahoma Willock?"

Lahoma suggested thoughtfully, "All white people named Willock?"

"There's a few"—Willock shook his head—"with less agreeable names. But, after all, I'm glad you have my name. Well, honey, this is enough talk about being civilized. Now let's make the first move on the way. You want to see your mother's grave and buy some of these wild flowers on it. That's a part of being civilized, caring for graves is. It's just savages as forgets the past and consequently never learns nothing. Come along. Them moccasins will do famous until I can get you shoes from the settlements. But I got a pony the first time I ventured to Doan's store, and I'll carry you if I have to walk at your side. We'll make a festive march of that journey and lay in clothes as a girl should wear and books to last through the winter."

Willock rose and explained that they must cross the mountain. As they traversed, it he reminded her that she had not gathered any of the flowers that were scattered under sheltering boulders.

"Why?" asked Lahoma, showing that her neglect to do so was intentional.

"Well, honey, don't you love and honor that mother that bore so much pain and trouble for you, traveling with you in her arms to the Oklahoma country, trying to make a home for you up there in the wilderness and at last dying from the hardships of the plains? Ain't she worth a few flowers?"

"She dead. She not see flowers, not smell flowers, not know."

Willock said nothing, but the next time they came to a clump of blossoms he made a sideways Lahoma watched him with a face as calm and unemotional as that of Red Feather himself.

"What you do with that?" She pointed at the flowers in his rough hand.

"I'm going to put 'em on your mother's grave."

"She not know, not see, not smell. She dead; mother dead."

"Lahoma, do you know anything about God?"

"Yes—Great Spirit. God make my path white."

"Well, I want God to know that somebody remember your mother. It's God that smells the flowers on the graves of the dead."

They walked on. Pretty soon Lahoma began looking about for flowers, but they had reached the last barren ledge, and no more came in sight.

"Take these, Lahoma."

"No. Couldn't fool God." They began the last descent. Willock suddenly discovered that tears were slipping down the girl's face. Suddenly she cried joyfully, "Oh, look, look!" She darted toward the spot at the foot of a tall cedar where purple and white blossoms showed in profusion. She gathered an armful, and they went down to the plain.

"Her head's toward the west," he said as they stood beside the pile of stones. Lahoma placed the flowers at the western margin of the pyramid. Willock laid his at the foot of the grave.

During the two years passed by Brick Willock in dreary solitude conditions about him had changed. The hardships of pioneer life which fifty years ago had obtained in the middle states yet prevailed in 1882 in the tract of land claimed by Texas under the name of Greer county, but the dangers of pioneer life were greatly lessened. As Lahoma made the acquaintance of the mountain range and explored the plain extending beyond the natural horse-shoe, Willock believed she ran little danger from Indians. He himself had ceased to preserve his unrelaxing watchfulness. After all, it had been the highwaymen rather than the red men whom he had most feared, and after two years it did not seem likely that such volatile men would preserve the feeling of vengeance.

With the wisdom derived from his experience with wild natures, he carefully abstained from any attempt to force Lahoma's friendship; hence it was not long before he obtained it without reserve. In the meantime he talked incessantly, and to his admiration he presently found her manner of speech wonderfully like his own—both fluent and ungrammatical.

He knew nothing of grammar, to be sure, but there were times when his mistakes, echoed from her lips, struck upon his ear, and, though he might not always know how to correct them, he was prompt to suggest changes, testing each, as a natural musician judges music—by ear. Dissatisfied with his own standards, he was all the more impatient to depart on the expedition after mental tools, despite the dangers that might beset the journey.

His first task, prompted by the coming of Lahoma, had been to partition off the half of the dugout containing the stove for the child's private chamber. Cedar posts set in the ground and plastered with mud higher than his head left a space between the top and the apex of the ceiling that the temperature might be equalized in both rooms. Thus far, however, they did not stay in the dugout except long enough to eat and sleep, for the nuttall had continued delightful, and the cave seemed to the child her home, of which the dugout was a sort of cellar.

Concerning the stone retreat in the crevice she knew nothing. Willock did not know why he kept the secret since he trusted Lahoma with all his treasures, but the unreasoning reticence of the man of great loneliness still rested on him.

"Lahoma," he said one day, "there's a settler over yonder in the mountains across the south plain. How'd you like to pay him a visit?"

"I don't want anybody but you," said Lahoma promptly.

Willock stood on one leg, rubbing the other meditatively with his delighted foot. Not the quiver of a muscle, however, revealed the fact that her words had flooded his heart with sunshine. "Well, honey, that's in reason. But I've got to take you with me after books and winter supplies, and I don't like the idea of traveling alone. It come to me that I might get Mr. Settler to go too. Time was not so long ago when Injun hands was coming and going, and, although old Greer is beginning to be sprinkled up with settlers here and there, I can't get over the feel of the old times. They ain't no sensation as sticks by a man when he's come to be wedged in between forty-five and fifty as the feel of the old times."

"Well," said Lahoma earnestly, "I wish you'd leave me here when you go after them books. I don't want to be with no strangers. I want to just squat right here and hear myself company."

"That's in reason. But, honey, while you might be safe enough while bearing the same I would be plumb crazy worrying about you. I might not have good cause for worrying, but worrying—it ain't no bird that spreads its wings and goes north when cold weather comes; worrying—it's independent of causes and seasons."

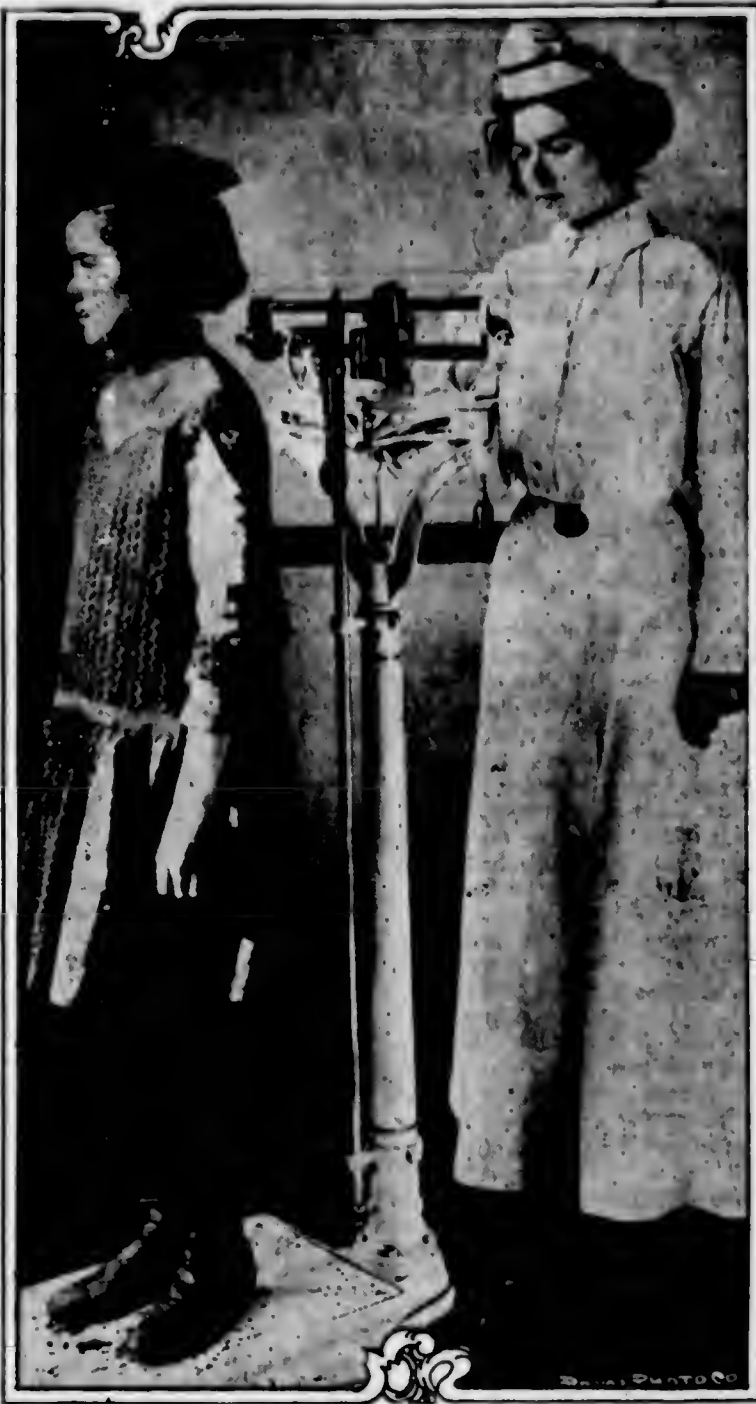
"If you have got to be stayed with to keep you from worrying they ain't nothing more to be said."

"Just so. That there old settler, I have crossed a few words with him, and I believe he would do noble to travel with. He's as gruff and growly as a grizzly bear if you say a word to him, and if he'll just turn all that temper he's vented on me on to any strangers we may run up against on the trail he'll do invaluable."

"I'll go catch up the pony," said Lahoma briefly, "for I see the thing is to be did. This will be the first visit I ever made in my life when I wasn't drug by the Injuns."

"You mustn't say 'drug,' honey, unless specifying medicines and herbs. You must say 'dragged.' The Injuns dragged you from one village to another." He paused meditatively, uttering the word to himself, while Lahoma ran away to catch the pony. When she came back he said: "I've begun a weighing, that word, Lahoma,

At the Dispensary



IN a number of cities in the state there are dispensaries where those who do not feel well may go for an accurate medical inspection. These dispensaries are maintained particularly to afford facilities for the examination of consumptives or those who suspect themselves of having tuberculosis. The visiting nurses in their rounds of the city direct rundown people to the dispensary for examination by the physicians.

The first step in the examination is to take the height and weight of the patient and to learn many other simple facts about the case. This work is done by the nurse, and the physician then makes a careful examination of the case. Where tuberculosis is found the patient is induced to return at regular intervals to the dispensary, and the nurses visit the patients as often as possible in their homes.

A dispensary at every county seat in Kentucky affording facilities for the careful examination of suspected consumptives under the supervision of experienced physicians and nurses would result in the discovery of thousands of cases at the early stage, when, with proper treatment, they could be restored to a reasonable degree of health. Consumptives ordinarily do not go to the physician till they are too far advanced for successful treatment. Consequently there should be visiting nurses in every county to search out the sick in their homes and bring them in touch with the physicians, either in dispensaries or at the doctor's office. About 5,000 Kentuckians die annually of tuberculosis. Not a single one of these deaths is necessary. But this death rate will keep up until there are proper provisions for finding consumptives in the early stage of the disease, and the dispensary, the visiting nurse and the health officer, who go out and look for the sick, comprise the most successful organization for the discovery and prevention of tuberculosis.

and it don't seem to me that 'dragged' sounds proper. What do you think?"

"I don't like the sound of it neither," said Lahoma, shaking her head. "I think drug is softer. It kinder melts in the ear, and dragged sticks."

"Well, don't use neither one till I can find out." Presently he was swinging along across the plain toward the southwestern range, while the girl kept close beside him on the pony.

Brick Willock and the man he had come to see were very good types of the first settlers of Greer county—one a highwayman, hiding from his kind, the other a trapper by occupation, trying to keep ahead of the pursuing wares of immigration. It was the first time Lahoma had seen Bill Atkins, and as she caught sight of him before his dugout her eyes brightened with interest. He was a tall, lank man of about sixty-five, with a huge gray mustache and bushy hair of iron gray, but without a beard.

But Lahoma was not afraid of coyotes, catamounts or mountain lions, and she was not afraid of Bill Atkins. Her eyes brightened at the discovery that he held in his hand that which Willock had described to her as a book.

"Does he read?" she asked Willock breathlessly. "Does he read, Brick?"

The man looked up, saw Willock and bent over his book—discovered Lahoma on the pony and looked up again, unwillingly but dutifully. "You never told me you had a little girl," he remarked gruffly.

"You never asked me," said Willock. "Get down, Lahoma, and make yourself at home."

The man shut his book. "What are you going to do?"

"Going to visit you. Turn the pony loose, Lahoma. He won't go far."

"Haven't you got all that north range to yourself?" Bill Atkins asked begrudgingly.

"Yap. How're you making it, Atkins?"

"Why, as long as I'm let alone I'm making it all right. It's being let alone that I can't ever accomplish. I no sooner get settled and make my turf dugout than here comes a stranger—"

"Name of Brick Willock, if you're forgot," interpolated Willock genially. "I'll just light my pipe, as I reckon there's no objections."

The man turned his back upon Willock, opened his book and read.

(To be Continued.)

JUST HUMOR



Torpedoed.

"It must be awful to be torpedoed."

Jill—It is.

"Why, were you ever?"

"Sure."

"Where?"

"Up in the country."

"In the country?"

"Yes, by a bee."

Singularly Inappropriate.

Mrs. Jonsing—Din hyah new minister am a fine preachah, but he am de fonnest an' skinniest young man I ebber see!

Mrs. Black—Yea, an' he done tole mah husband, what weighs 240, to be war' les' he should be weighed in de balance an' foun' wantin'!—Puck.

Charge Explained.

Judge—What's your charge against the prisoner?

Complainant—Burglary. He stole \$5 from me at the station.

Judge—But for burglary there must be a breaking.

Complainant—Well, your honor, when he took the five he broke me.

Somewhat Different.

"Marriage," remarked the old bachelor "is but a lottery after all."

"That's where your wheels skid," replied the man who had been trotting in double harness for many years. "If you draw a blank in a lottery you can throw away the ticket, and that's the end of it."

In Danger.

"I have often stood in a slaughter house," observed the fleshy man from Chicago, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh," exclaimed the tender hearted but tactless New Haven girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"—Puck.

PEEP AT ROYALTY.



"Did you ever gaze on royalty?"

"Just once. It cost me \$3.75 and the chap who held it drew two cards, too."

Alas.

Fate plays on mortals divers tricks And keeps them always guessing. A chap a "good house-keeper" picks And finds her forte is dressing.

Their Desire.

The prisoners asked that the warden give them permission to form a club.

"It is granted," said the head of the jail. "What kind of a club is it to be?"

"An outing club," said they.

Their Name is Legion.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what are the three graces?

Paw—Faith, hope and Charity, son. Little Lemuel—And what are the disgraces, paw?

Paw—Oh, they are too numerous to mention.

Worth Trying.

DeBorum—If there is anything that will make a fool appear wise, it is silence.

Miss Caustique—No doubt you are right, Mr. DeBorum. You, at least, could lose nothing by trying the experiment.

In the Asylum.

"What's the matter with the queer patient over there who is going through such queer antics?"

"He's crazy on the subject of training pets, and he thinks he's trying to make a moon dog bark at a sunfish."

Farce of Habit.

"How do you suppose her business admiral proposed to Katherine?"

"How?"

"He wrote to her asking if she would give him the refusal of her hand?"

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.

"Young man," said the village merchant, "you can't unload any of your substitute stuff on yours truly. I know what I want."

"But, my dear sir," calmly replied the knight of the sample case, "I'm afraid you are not wise to the advantages of our educational campaign. We are spending half a million annually for the purpose of teaching the public to buy what we have to sell."

A Shy Shopper.

"That fellow has been dodging around the hosiery department for hours. Is he a shoplifter?"

"Oh, no," said the floorwalker. "I know the symptom. He has been ordered to buy some stockings for his wife, and he is trying to catch a moment when there are no women at the hosiery counter."

Present Chances.

"That fellow who butted into me as I was trying to get Miss Mamie to dance with me is a subordinate officer in the Marine corps."

"Then why didn't you return the buttling by the proper maneuver?"

"What was that?"

"Ramming the sub marine."

QUITE DIFFERENT NOW.



"When I was a boy I used to think there was a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow?"

"And now?"

"I have turned my attention from rainbows to mining stocks."

Advice.

Advice should like a drug be used. Though sometimes it sells quicker. A little should not be refused. Too much will make you sicker.

Did He Get It?

"Want a job, eh?"

"Yea, sir; I am looking for a place where there is plenty of work."

"I am sorry, but there would not be enough work here to keep you busy an hour a day."

"That's plenty of work for me, sir."

Versatility.

"The pretty trained nurse I engaged made my little boy cough up a brass tack."

"She can do even more; She made a young doctor at the hospital she's engaged to cough up a diamond ring."

Any Old Excuse.

"We're having a great boom in the sale of suburban property in Chicago," said the man from the West.

"I see," replied the New Yorker; "anything to get out of Chicago."

At the Races.

"Do you suppose that suspicious man over there is trying to pick winners?"

"He looks more to me as if he were trying to pick pockets."

The Cause.

"What makes women go crazy over wounded soldiers and battered-up football players?"

"I suppose it is their instinctive passion for remnants."

ANOTHER GRAFT NIPPED.



"Well, how are things comin', Jocko?"

"Bad! I use ter be able to knock down a cent or two and send something over to my folks in Africa, but it's all off now—since the boss put this cash register on the organ."

A Sharp Fellow.

The weather man's a crafty one. And though we seldom heed him, He works on such a clever plan. He makes us think we need him.

As She Saw It.

Him—I very seldom associate with anyone who knows more than I do.

Her—What a dreary, lonesome life you must lead!

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Let my soul beneath her load
Faint not through the overworn
flesh;
Let me hourly drink afresh
Love and peace from Thee, my
God!—C. F. Richter.

IDEAL FOR SUMMER HOUSE

Most Attractive Table Is One Covered
With Chintz and Fitted With a
Plate Glass Top.

For the well-appointed summer house, a table covered with chintz and fitted with a plate glass top is exceedingly attractive. This is very expensive if ordered from a professional decorator; but if you buy the chintz yourself, fit it to your table and have the glass cut to measure, the cost will be much less and the effect quite as pleasing.

Another device for an inexpensively furnished country house is the transformed kitchen table. A cheap kitchen table can be treated in a variety of ways to make an attractive bedstead or writing table for the guest chamber. One that I have seen, for a green and white bedroom, had the legs sawed off to a convenient length and was painted an apple green. Over the top was stretched—and tacked on the underside—a cover of green denim; on the top of this was set a large green writing blotter, a rack for note paper and a green pottery ink well. The result was a pretty and original writing table at a cost of two dollars and a half.

A kitchen table painted white and decorated to match the chintz or wall paper is attractive; but this demands some skill with the brush.

PANCAKES ON SUMMER DAYS.

Made in the Right Way They Are Just
as Welcome as Those Popular
in the Winter.

Very tempting griddle cakes may be prepared without a soapstone griddle—or in fact any griddle—if you have an ordinary frying pan and a good hot flame from an oil or gas burner. Summer pancakes should be thin, delicately browned and rather small, for the appetite is not as hearty as on a crisp winter morning. For two people, mix a cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat up one egg in about a half cupful of sweet milk and add this to the batter. If it is not thin enough to pour easily add a little water or more milk. Have the griddle—or frying pan very hot and well greased—and pour a little of the batter from the tip of a spoon to make each pancake. Turn with a knife as soon as the batter bubbles in the pan. If the cakes brown without cooking through the griddle is too hot; if they refuse to brown, it is not hot enough.

Rich Orange Cakes.
Yolks of five eggs, two cupfuls granulated sugar, two cupfuls bread flour, one-half cupful cold water, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, whites of three eggs, grated peel and juice of one orange.
Beat yolks until thick, sift sugar three times and add. Beat the whites of eggs stiff and add to first mixture, next the water and soda, then flour and cream of tartar sifted twice. Lastly, add the orange juice and grated rind. Bake in a dripping pan, and when done cut in halves and frost with orange frosting.

Frosting.—Whites of three eggs, one orange juice and grated peel and powdered sugar to make stiff enough to spread. This cake is not good until the day after making. Be sure to use bread flour. Frosting may be made without whites of eggs.

To Save Work and Fuel.
I always cook enough vegetables to last two days, preparing them in some different way the second day. It makes things easier when you have to do your own cooking, and it is easier for the servants if they do it.

In winter I cook potatoes for three days. It takes no longer than boiling a smaller quantity, and when you have a potato cooked in its jacket you have the foundation of most of the potato dishes. I do as much of my cooking as possible in the morning, and I prepare the Sunday meals on Saturday so that I will have nothing to do on Sunday but to reheat them.—Woman's World.

Inexpensive Summer Beverage.
A very nice cheap drink which may take the place of lemonade and be found fully as healthful is made with one cupful of pure elder vinegar, half a cupful of good molasses put into one quart pitcher of ice water. A tablespoonful of ground ginger added makes a healthful beverage.

Kentucky Spoon Bread.
Two cupfuls cornmeal, two teaspoonfuls salt, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, one and one-half tablespoonfuls butter.
Scald the cornmeal with enough hot water to make it the consistency of mush. Add salt and butter, and set it aside to cool; then beat in the eggs whipped light; dissolve the soda in the buttermilk, beat into the mixture, and bake in a rather deep buttered pan in a quick oven for thirty-five or forty minutes.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Salad Dressing Hint.
Many housewives fail on bottled salad dressing because they add the eggs to hot vinegar. If beaten eggs are thoroughly stirred into cold vinegar and the mixture is then boiled, the dressing will not take on a curdled appearance.

Baked Peaches.
Peel ripe peaches, put them in a pan, sprinkle generously with sugar, add a few drops of lemon juice, nearly cover with water and bake in a stove oven about two hours.

FRENCH PROVERBS.
Injury is often done to the cause of truth by the manner in which it is defended.

No one has a good market for bad merchandise.

Praise is generally given that it may be returned.

We do not despise all those who have vices, but we despise those who are without any virtue.

"Yes" and "No" are very easily said, but before they are said it is necessary to think a long time.

Measures Here and Abroad.
A yard and a pound are "for all practical and most scientific purposes" (as the editor of Nature remarks) the same in the United States and in Great Britain. The United States gallon is only five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and the United States bushel approximately thirty-two thirty-thirds of the Imperial bushel. Our standard meter is the international prototype meter; that of Great Britain is shorter than ours by sixteenth of an inch, or 2.364 billionths of an inch.

Why London Rises Late.
London's modern business hours came in with the invention of telegraphy. Before cables and wireless London kept its own time. Now its policy is to be in communication with the greatest possible part of the world for the longest possible time. The American continent is only waking when London begins to think of lunch, while the far east is closing down for the day. By getting up too early London makes the best of the day in both halves of the world.—London Chronicle.

"Can you remember either of them?"
"Oh, yes, yes! And Red Feather, him talk about them, talk, talk; always say me be white with the white people some day. This is the day. You make me like mother was. You civilize me—begin!" The cloud had vanished from her face, and her eyes sparkled with expectancy.

A CITY BIRD

By IZOLA FORRESTER.

Gardiner used to think, those first few months in New York, that a boarding house was the loneliest hole man ever stoed into and hid himself from the outer world. There didn't seem to be one congenial soul until Laura Edwards came.

She was about nineteen, he figured. Her hair was chestnut and caught the light in its mesh of golden brown. Her eyes, too, were brown, and very friendly—almost too friendly and comradely in their appeal, he thought—and he wanted to protect her, vaguely.

He found out that she worked some place up town, probably in an office. Even Miss Meloney knew no more than this. There was a certain point that even her curiosity could not get by in Miss Edwards' manner.

"I'm thinking she's from the middle West," Kinney, the little highlander said, one night out on the front steps. "She's spoken to me of Dayton, Ohio, very often. Tenderly like, too."

"She's a way of the South about her at times," Hobart declared with a sigh. "Like a rose, like a rose."

Gardiner peered uneasily. He hated to have her discussed by them. She was so much apart, so wonderful to him. He loved her, and he meant to tell her so. That, at least, was a man's right. Back home in Rhode Island there was a good little farm where his mother lived. That was his, too, if he cared to run it. But he knew, somehow, Laura would never care for the country. She was a city bird, horn to preen on stone pedestals. Still, he would tell her.

It was Saturday night. The front steps were deserted. There was a settee placed on the little grass plot under the lone catalpa tree, and they sat out there talking in low voices, talking commonplace, yet with every nerve tingling, every glance conveying messages their lips belied. And all at once Gardiner blurted out:

"We'll never be the same after tonight, will we?"

She smiled up at him wistfully.

"Why?"

"Because we've found out. Aren't you sure I love you? Oh, I didn't mean to spring it like that, Laura." He reached for her hands anxiously. "Don't go in yet. I had to tell you. I've been awfully lonesome here until you came."

She nodded her head.

"I was lonely, too," she said softly. "But I'm used to it. I've lived around in boarding houses for two years now, and it's horrid where I work. I'm a retoucher on photographic plates, and that means work in a dark room by a red light all day. I hate the dark. Some time I'm going to live outdoors right in the sunlight and daylight all the time."

"Where are your folks?" he asked.

"I thought you were just here for a little while."

"Dead mostly, I guess. I've got a married sister out in Dayton, Ohio. After my mother died I went to work here. I can make pretty good pay at it, but I hate it, just hate it. It's awful when you hate the work you have to do."

Gardiner sat nearer, his arm lying back of her along the settee. And some way words came at last to him—words to tell her what he would like

to do to make life easier for her. She wasn't a visiting princess any longer—she was just a sweet, everyday mate and pal who might be wife some day to him.

They could get a little apartment—four rooms would be enough to start with. He had a couple of hundred eaved already and could get more from the home nest-egg. Perhaps some time they'd go back to the farm. It was near the town and the trolley ran close by. She might like it.

"I'd love it," Laura said passionately. "I'm just starved for daylight, Tom. That's your name, isn't it? I heard one of the boys call you Tom."

"Say it again," said Gardiner contentedly. "I like to hear you."

The front door opened cautiously and Miss Meloney peered out, saw who was there and hesitated.

"Have you the time, Mr. Gardiner?" she asked.

"Little past ten," answered Tom genially. "We had to stay out a little later than usual, Miss Meloney. Hope you don't mind. It's very important."

"Oh, that's all right," the little old lady said hastily. "It's a lovely night—kinder cool, though. Hadn't you better have something around you, Miss Edwards?"

"She has, thanks," called up Tom, and there was silence, a grateful, happy silence. Presently Laura whispered:

"I love boarding houses; don't you, Tom?"

Tom smiled up at the brownstone front, at the little brass strip announcing "Rooms With or Without Board," at the familiar cat beating around the lilac bushes, and he felt a wave of thankfulness toward it all sweep over him. It had brought them together somehow, somehow, out of the flotsam and jetsam of life's tides.

"You bet I do, honey girl," he replied.

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Determined Dissatisfaction.

"Is this train on time?" asked the passenger.

"Yes," replied the conductor. "We'll get you in, to the minute."

"That's too bad. This car is a lot more comfortable than the place I'm going to."

Oil Cloth Table Mats.

Oil cloth table mats for the children will save many soiled table cloths. They can be made by taking either a square or an oblong of white linen, drawing threads and hemstitching all around. Sew on a back, making the finished article look very much like a pillow cover with one end open for the pillow. Into this slip a piece of oil cloth the size of the mat, and you will have a useful and attractive means of keeping the table neat. The child's initial embroidered in the center would add much to the beauty of the article.

Dried Bread Crumbs.

Dried bread crumbs absorb more liquid and, therefore, are better for a moist dish, but crumbs grated or crumbled from a fresh loaf take a lighter, more delicate color, and are better, therefore, for a very delicate dish.

To Keep Pies From Burning.

To prevent cakes, pies and other pastry from burning on the bottom, sprinkle the bottom of the oven with fine, dry salt, and your cake or pie will bake perfectly.

What Does Vocational Mean?

The Vocational School fits people for the callings or vocations of life—it makes good farmers, good carpenters, good printers, good blacksmiths, good household managers, and good nurses.

The young people who take these vocational courses increase most rapidly their power to earn money.

We do not wish to make young people greedy, but we do wish to enable them to secure means for the honorable support of families and providing the good things which God intends all industrious and worthy people to enjoy.

And there is a pleasure in doing work well. Show me a boy who can really shoe a horse, and I will show you one who stands up erect and has the respect of his neighbors.

And more than that the boy who is learning the business of a farmer or a carpenter finds all his studies more interesting. He wants to know how to figure and keep accounts; he wants to know the secrets of plants and animals; he wants to be able to draw a house plan and to write a letter, and "do things" in a business-like way. And so it happens that many of the vocational students become the best all-around students.

And one thing more. In the Vocational Department, a single term gives the chance for greater progress than a single term in any other department. No one can be one term in the Vocational Schools without feeling that he has gotten immediate return for all his money and effort.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.25 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 15, 1915. . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 wks., due Nov. 3, 1915. .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 15th. Hurry!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

WHAT IS A NORMAL SCHOOL?

Not every man can teach what he knows.

Not every school master can make the children interested and shape their growth.

The training of teachers is rather new in this country. It used to be supposed that anybody who was lame and could not work might be set to teach the children!

The Berea Normal School has as its one aim the benefit of the children of the mountain region. It aims to give them teachers who will know their business and can cause the children to love their studies and make rapid progress toward manhood and womanhood.

It is one of the very few normal schools in the world in which the majority of the students are young men, and in which the chief attention is given in fitting teachers for work in the country districts.

The equipments of the Berea Normal School are great. Chief among them stands the wonderful Carnegie Library, and the Knapp Hall for practice teaching.

The School has longer and shorter courses of study. Those who complete the longest course receive a certificate from the State without examination. Those who go for only a single term get ideas which they can work out by themselves.

The School has great advantages also by being connected with the College Department. The Prepara-

tory Department, the Vocational Schools, and the Foundation School.

Every young person who comes to the Berea Normal School will get the best instruction and a quick start for the noble profession of teaching.



A CHANCE FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Every girl desires to sit at the organ and call out its beautiful tones, while friends lean over her shoulder and sing.

A very special arrangement is made for this Fall Term, putting the price for instruction in the organ so low that everybody can have a chance to learn.

The new teacher, Miss Carman, fresh from the Metropolitan School of Music in New York City, will give this instruction herself, and the beautiful practice rooms in Music Hall are well equipped with instruments.

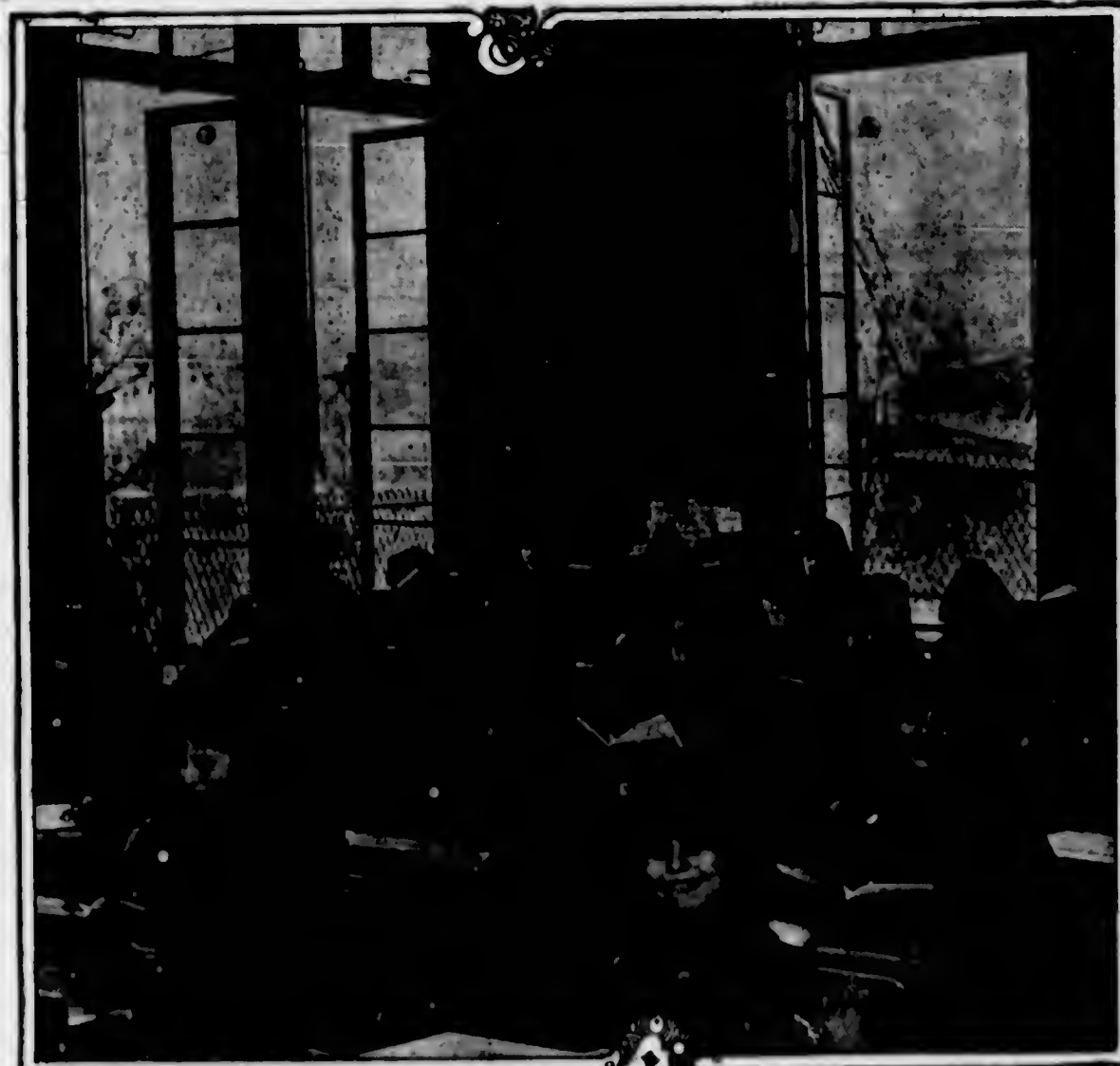
Every girl and half of our young men ought to take the cabinet organ this Fall. Ask Professor Rigby!

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets

will relieve your indigestion. Many people in this town have used them and we have yet to hear of a case where they have failed. We know the formula. Sold only by us—25c a box.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

MAKING PROGRESS



These happy, healthy looking children were sent to this open air school in Louisville a little time ago because they were run down and anemic. Warmly clothed and provided with special diet, they do their school tasks in a room with the windows wide open, so that the wind can blow over them. Without exception these children make rapid progress in school and improve in health almost beyond belief.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

J. W. Wilson, Welchberg, Ky.

Dealer in
Complete Line of Coffins and Caskets
Small size \$4 to \$10
Large size \$13 to \$20

WANTED

To exchange a good Victor Graphophone with records, for something of equal value. Write Mrs. James Fowler, Berea, Ky. 66-ad-18.

JACKSON COUNTY

Carico

Carico, Oct. 17.—We have had a large frost and freeze in these parts. People of these parts are about done making sorghum. Four gentlemen from Paris are here on a fishing tour and are catching some fine ones. Mrs. Jaley Roberts killed two large copperheads. Mr. Isaac Himes had a bean-hulling last Saturday night and got lots of beans hulled. Milton, the little son of Eliza Lear, got his fingers caught in the cane mill and mashed very badly while feeding it. Mrs. Elzette Craft is no better at this writing. Mrs. Cashy Cole has returned from an extended visit at Franklin, Ohio. Several citizens of this place attended the fair at McKee last Friday and Saturday.

Maulden

Maulden, Oct. 16.—Several from this place were attending the fair at McKee yesterday and today. Miss Lucy Moore, of this place, is visiting her brother at Olin this week. Charlie Farmer, who has been in the army for the past three years, has returned home.

Grayhawk

Grayhawk, Oct. 17.—Everybody is done foddering and making molasses. Mr. W. A. Hunter has saved three thousand bundles of fodder this fall, and has one acre of the best corn in the county. The Jackson County Fair was a success; one of the best things that has ever come to the county. Lots of the boys around Grayhawk won nice prizes. Mr. Emory Robinson, who is in the hospital with typhoid fever, is poorly. All of the rest of the patients are getting along fine. Mrs. Mary Bingham is very poorly with la grippe. Also, Mrs. Louisa Tinscher has the same. Our school at Grayhawk is getting along fine with good attendance. We hope to have more good teachers in the near future.

Starting the Day Right



THE first exercise of the day at the open air school for the treatment of anaemic children in Louisville is a cold shower bath. The bath lasts only a few seconds and is followed by a quick, hard rub with a coarse towel, so that the blood is brought again to the surface. The cold bath hardens any one so that an exposure to cold air and drafts is no longer dangerous. In addition the quick, cold bath sends each child to the school-room happy and alert for the duties of the day.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Oct. 16.—Most every farmer is done sowing fodder and sowing wheat. Miss Rosa Mason is improving from an attack of typhoid. Mrs. Mason, the mother, is up again after being sick for some time with the same disease. Some of the citizens of this community attended the fair at Booneville last Saturday. Those that have been digging their Irish potatoes report a better yield than for several years. Friday morning, October 1, the Lord called unto himself one of our best and dearly beloved citizens, R. Whitley Minter. He took ill on Wednesday and grew worse until the end came Friday morning. His death was a shock to all who knew him. He was sixty years old and had lived a sober upright life. His life record stands as an open book. The funeral services were held at the Gabbard graveyard Saturday afternoon by the Revs. George S. Watson and Mason. Fred, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Calahan, died last Sunday morning after being ill only a few days. The entire community sympathizes with the parents in the loss of their dear one. Their loss is his gain and it will can be said "All is well." Hon. R. R. Roberts, of Heyden, who ran the race for commonwealth's attorney against C. W. Napier, of Hazard, in the primary, August 7, and who was fairly nominated, it is said, but was counted out by the Napier men by voting Negroes in three different wards in Hazard that did not live in Perry County, is now before the good people of this district asking them to stand for him in the November election. The good citizens of Owsley County are in favor of giving every man a square deal, and it seems that there has been a great deal of fraud and cheating used against Mr. Roberts. The people are going to give Mr. Roberts a large following in November. Mr. Roberts worked his way through college at Berea with other Owsley citizens at the same time.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Oct. 18.—Meeting was held at Moore's school-house Sunday. All reported a nice time. The Rev. Daniel Turner passed thru this place. He had been visiting his father at Crane Creek. Add Minter, of West Virginia, is visiting his relatives at this place. Mrs. Flanery gave the boys and girls of this place a little bean-hulling Saturday night. A large crowd was there and all reported a nice time.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Oct. 16.—Irish potatoes are extra good in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. James Pennington, who have been visiting relatives in Lancaster and Cartersville, have returned home. Mrs. Rebecca Browning is able to be out again. Miss Nannie Bowman had a bean-hulling last Saturday night. All report a nice time. Victor Browning, who has been very poorly, is somewhat better. Mrs. Charley Tinscher, of McKee, visited at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. John Tinscher, last Saturday and Sunday. Jack Frost has been visiting, and the farmers are hustling to get their sorghum made. Mr. Felix Pennington will begin his singing school at Forger-town Saturday. Mrs. Henry Ferguson is some better at this writing. Mr. B. F. Downey visited his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry Hollansworth of Haders Creek, who is very poorly with typhoid. George Smith has typhoid and is reported very sick.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Oct. 18.—Misses Maude and Fanny Conleton, of Rocky Hill, were in town Saturday shopping. Miss Elizabeth Cable returned from a few days visit last Saturday from Torrent, where she has been for the last week. The Lee County High School boys and the St. Helens' Graded School boys crossed bats on the St. Helens' diamond last Saturday which resulted in a score of 6 to 8 in favor of St. Helens. Malcolm Brandenburg, the hustling merchant of Lower Buffalo, was in town Monday on business. A revival meeting will begin here Thursday, the 21st, conducted by the Rev. D. L. Brandenburg, Mother Burke, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Gwynn and others. The services will be held in the old Skating Rink, which is now the Armory. The singing will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn. Quite a number from here attended the Barnum and Bailey Circus at Richmond last Friday.

Children at an Open Air School



LOUISVILLE has a school for those anaemic, rundown children who are ordinarily subject to every form of disease. Such children are greatly retarded in school, not only through their poor physical condition, but also through frequent loss of time on account of sickness. Among these children also the germs of tuberculosis may later find good soil. This picture shows the warm suits and caps provided for the children, who are kept all day long in the open air. Windows on both sides of the school-room are kept continually open. At noon the children are given a substantial meal at the school and then rest on cots for about an hour. Experience in Louisville and throughout the country shows that this combination of fresh air, nourishing food and rest under the supervision of a physician and a visiting nurse will produce remarkable results. The children uniformly show increased weight, better color, better spirits and greater activity. The school work is made subordinate to the care of the children's health, yet with fewer hours of instruction each day they make progress equal to that of normal children in the typical schoolroom. If fresh air is good for sick children it must also be good for healthy children. The day is coming, according to Dr. Landis of Cincinnati, when every schoolroom will be an open air room. You visit the pen you keep your pigs in, but do you visit the school to which you send your children? Do you really know whether it is clean and well ventilated? Does it have good water and clean closets? If your school is not clean and well ventilated, protest to the teachers and trustees till the faults are remedied.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM THOUGHTS FOR THE DISCOURAGED FARMER BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

They's been a heap o' rain,
but the sun's out to-day,
And the clouds of the wet spell
is all cleared away,
And the woods is all the greener, and the
grass is greener still;
It may rain again to-morr'; but I don't
think it will.

Then let us, one and all, be contented
with our lot;
The June is here this morning, and the
sun is shining hot
Oh! let us fill our hearts up with the glory
of the day,
And banish ev'ry doubt and care
and sorrow fur away!
Whatever be our station, with Providence for guide,
Such fine circumstances ort to make us satisfied;
Fer the world is full of roses, and the
roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love
thats drips fer me and you.

You don't know what good flour is until
you have tried

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

The beautiful crust and rich aroma
tell the story of a perfect loaf

Once tried Always used

MADISON COUNTY

Drayfus

Drayfus, Oct. 18.—Wm. Jones and family, of Bloomington, Ill., writes back that they like the place fine. The Rev. James Lunsford is holding a meeting this week at Casey Creek. Gillis Abney, who has been working in Dayton, Ohio, returned home a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Doyle, of Indiana, are visiting their parents at Drayfus for a few weeks. Mrs. James Lunsford is very poorly with typhoid fever.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Oct. 20.—Jim Dozier died very suddenly at his home, October 16th. He was taken to Barbourville for burial. Mr. Dozier leaves a wife and two children,

father, mother and brother to mourn his loss. The family have the deepest sympathy of all the neighbors and friends. Most everyone around here found themselves in Richmond, Friday, and all reports are of a good show. I. C. Tucker is very ill. He has been attacked with another paralytic stroke. The posts are up for the new telephone line which will be up as far as Messy. Tom and June Ralston's. Misses Chastine Rucker and Fannie Dowden were the guests of Mrs. A. B. Wynn Monday night. Most all the young folks and a number of the older people from Paint Lick, Lowell, Point Leavell and Lancaster enjoyed a big day at Cartersville, Saturday, hunting chestnuts. George Marshbanks is very low. He has ulcer of the stomach. Mr. and Mrs.

FIVE A.M. AND THE FIRE IS - OUT

Wow! Cold as the Dickens!

Why do you put up with such a nuisance? You don't have to if you furnish your house with a

Cole's Original Hot Blast

You build only one fire each winter. It is never out from fall till spring.

You get up, and dress in rooms warmed with fuel put in the night before. This is not possible with other stoves. Burns anything—soft coal, hard coal or wood.

Come in and see this great fire keeper and fuel saver.

"Cole's Hot Blast makes your coal pile last."



The S. E. Welch Department Stores

Berea, Kentucky

A. B. Wynn have purchased a nice piano for their little daughter, Mary Lane.

Berea Closed to All BUT MOUNTAIN STUDENTS

In view of the fact that nearly all the accommodations of Berea College, Normal School, Academy, Vocational School and Foundation School are full, it is decided that all the remaining space must be reserved for students from the mountains.

Hitherto, although Berea has sent its invitation to the mountains only, students from other parts of the country have been received. Those now here will be most cordially retained and taken care of; but no more can be received until our buildings are greatly increased.

Students outside the mountains have other schools.

The mountain region of Kentucky is defined as including the following counties:

Lewis, Greenup, Rowan, Carter, Boyd, Elliott, Lawrence, Menifee, Morgan, Johnson, Martin, Powell, Madison, Estill, Wolfe, Lee, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, Rockcastle, Jackson, Owsley, Breathitt, Knott, Perry, Pulaski, Lawrence, Clay, Leslie, Letcher, Clinton, Wayne, McCreary, Whitley, Knox, Bell, Harlan.

The remainder of the mountain region may be thus defined:

West Virginia, the entire state. Old Virginia, the counties of Fauquier, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin, and Patrick, and all west of them.

North Carolina, the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, Lenoir, and all west of them.

Tennessee, the counties of Pickett, Overton, Putnam, White, Warren, Coffee, Franklin, and all East of them.

Alabama, the northeastern counties.

Georgia, the counties of Polk, Bartow, Cherokee, Forsyth, Hall, Banks, Stephens, and all north of them.

South Carolina, the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, and Spartanburg.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Also Houses and Lots in Berea. Any one thinking of purchasing a farm located near Berea College would do well to call upon John F. Dean, Cashier of Berea Bank & Trust Company. He has a number of farms listed for sale at reasonable prices, all located within a radius of five miles of Berea. Some bargain prices can be had in town property just at this time. Call on or write Berea Bank & Trust Company, Berea, Ky., Main street, near the Hotel.

MISS LAURA SPENCE

Miss Spence's many friends in Jackson County are making numerous inquiries about her since she has been in Berea Hospital ill with typhoid fever. We are all rejoicing that she is speedily recovering. She will not be able to resume

Jexall Orderlies

Sick headache, biliousness, piles and bad breath are usually caused by inactive bowels. Get a box of Jexall Orderlies. They act gently and effectively. Sold only by us at 10 cents.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

her demonstration work in Jackson county for some weeks. Her brother, County Agent R. F. Spence, is doing all in his power for her club girls in his section of Jackson. Girls, do not get discouraged, Miss Spence will be with you again as soon as she is able.

Do Postmen Get Letters?

Do you suppose the post office clerks care to receive letters? I have my doubts. They get into a dreadful habit of indifference. A postman, I imagine, is quite callous. Conceivably his delivering one to himself without being started by a preliminary double knock!—Charles Dickens.

If we cannot live so as to be happy, let us at least live so as to deserve happiness.—Fichte.

Thought is the property of him who can entertain it; and of him who can adequately place it.

—R. W. Emerson.

CARSON LEAVES CABINET POST

(Continued from Page One)

tion has been given, but a full explanation of the differences between him and the rest of the cabinet is now looked for as inevitable. Moreover, there are few optimists left in London who hope any longer that the cabinet crisis, which has been imminent ever since the Italian developments, were added to the question of conscription, can be staved off many more days.

The immediate cause of Sir Edward's resignation is generally believed to be a disagreement between him and others in the cabinet over the conscription issue.

It is expected that an effort will be made by a group in the house of commons to demand that a committee be named to inquire into the initiation, the conduct and the present status of the Dardanelles campaign. It will be a demand just like that, voiced in the Robuck motion during the Crimean war, which caused the downfall of the Aberdeen cabinet.

This, and other demands on the government in the commons are expected to bring the present crisis to a climax.

What really brought the dissatisfaction to a head was the diplomatic failure in the Balkans. It is quite well recognized that the diplomacy of the allies suffered a great handicap in dealing with Bulgaria and full allowance is made for this, but a storm of indignation was called forth by Bulgarians actual siding with the central powers.

Owing to the fear that the politicians had not made adequate military arrangements to meet the situation, as soon as it was known that British and French troops were being landed in Salonica, there came a great outcry that an adequate force be sent, a force large enough to make a victory over the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans an absolute certainty.

The government is being strongly urged not to wait to see what line of action Greece would take, or the number of men Italy might send to the assistance of Serbia, but at once to throw into the fight all available forces ere it is too late.

Apparently the public outcry has had some effect upon the government, but if the Salonica expedition should prove a failure, there is certain to be trouble.

The blame on all the so-called blunders is being placed upon Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Despite the restrictions imposed by the censorship pressure, public opinion is compelling the press to take the matter seriously.